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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

DEC 27 1945

"God rest you, merry Innocents, while innocence endures. A sweeter Christmas than we to ours may you bequeath to yours." From "A Carol for Children" by Ogden Nash.

THE FRONT PAGE

For World Government

THAT the world of the atomic bomb needs a supra-national authority with somewhat more power, and supported by somewhat more loyal acceptance in all quarters, than the United Nations Organization seems likely to enjoy in its present form must be fairly obvious to the great majority of thinking people. There are two possible ways of proceeding towards the establishment and reinforcement of such an authority. One is to utilize the U.N.O. to the utmost possible extent and to support it in every policy that it undertakes, working meanwhile to prepare public opinion in one's own and other countries for a steady increase in its powers. The other is to fight the U.N.O. because it is not all that could be desired, and to demand the immediate replacement of it by a World Government.

The risks attaching to this second procedure appear to us very great. It is imminently possible that it might render the U.N.O. impotent and inoperative and yet fail, for perhaps many years, and perhaps until after the Third World War, to get the desired World Government established. We therefore hope that all Canadians, no matter how much they may desire a World Government, will hesitate before associating themselves with any movements which involve the ditching or the discrediting of the United Nations Organization—which has the enormous claim upon us resulting from the fact that it exists, that it has machinery, that it enjoys the support of a great number of powerful nations, that it is capable of amendment and improvement, and that its successful operation over a period of a few years will be the most convincing argument for the increasing of its powers and responsibilities.

Mr. King's Position

CANADA'S Prime Minister celebrated his seventy-first birthday by setting out what appears to us to be the one reasonable view for Canadians to take concerning the question of world organization for the preservation of justice and order. He described the United Nations Organization as a first step, but not the only and much less the final step. He called it "an indispensable medium and channel, from and through which the peoples of the world can work out new institutions and arrangements which their peace and security now require." And he hoped nations of the world would not delay unduly "in welcoming, albeit in the form of some self-denying ordinance upon individual national sovereignties, a measure of world sovereignty sufficiently effective to maintain international security and to end all possibility of war."

The U.N.O. already calls for a substantial surrender of national sovereignty. That surrender is however voluntary and revocable. The longer it remains in effect, and the more faithfully it is lived up to, the easier will it be to convert it by degrees into an irrevocable surrender, accepted voluntarily by the great majority of sovereign nations and imposed by their majority power upon the minority.

The question of the nature of the World Government to which this portion of national sovereignty will be surrendered is the most difficult part of the whole problem, and the part on which the advocates of immediate World Government shed no light whatever. It must be such as to command the confidence and loyalty of a very large part of the world's population, or it cannot function successfully.

The Japanese

PAGE Three of this issue went to press before the Prime Minister tabled the order-in-council on Japanese deportations. Most of what is set forth as conjecture in our article on that page becomes certainty with this revelation. The Government has abandoned all attempt to de-Canadianize persons who enjoy Canadian citizenship by virtue of having been born in Canada. It will inquire by commission into the loyalty of any Japanese not born in Canada who desire to remain here, and the commission may recommend their deportation; this applies even to those who have never given consent to the proposal to deport them, but we do not think exception can be taken to it so long as it must be assumed that the commission acts in good faith. The terms appear to suggest that the Japanese-born who "applied for repatriation and had not revoked their applications up to September 1 midnight" but have since revoked them may be deported without enquiry by the commission, but there is a slight contradiction between two parts of the order as regards this class of persons. Naturalized Canadians who revoked their applications before the fall of Japan are apparently sure of being either left in the country or at least investigated by the commission before deportation.

The kind of campaign by which the deportation measure was brought about is indicated by the statement of Mr. King that Mr. Thomas Reid, Liberal member for New Westminster, has withdrawn a charge which he made during the May election contest, that members of the External Affairs Department were "bribed" by the Japanese government to permit Japanese immigration.

That Conspiracy

THE editor-in-chief of this journal was quite unaware that he was participating in a conspiracy of international financiers to destroy the sovereignty of Canada when he made a speech at Ottawa in April 1943 arguing that Canadians ought to be developing a sense of loyalty that would extend beyond Canada and reach out to a supra-national authority; but such, it appears from the speeches of the Social Credit filibuster against Bretton Woods, was actually the case. It is all a matter of the dates of the various proposals for international monetary collaboration. The American proposal was submitted to the Senate on April 5, 1943, and the British proposal, according to Mr. Ilsley, came out about the same time ("within a day or two of each other"). But Mr. Jaques is anxious to prove that the Americans incubated their proposal first and the British was a mere reply to it, and finds his proof in the date of the editor's speech. "The plan to surrender the sovereignty of Canada was certainly started by April 1, 1943, if not before, because Mr. Sandwell addressed a meeting of the League of Nations Society and said that the loyalty of the Canadian people would have to be weaned away from the Crown to an international authority." In other words the editor of this weekly was participating in a conspiracy of American international financiers before the British financiers got around to starting their counter-conspiracy.

As a matter of fact the editor's speech had nothing to do with finance and was concerned with those derogations from absolute sovereignty which existed even in the old League of Nations, and which the editor held would have to be even more specific and far-reaching in any new supra-national authority—as they indeed are in many respects in the United Nations Organization. The principle however is equally applicable to matters of finance, and

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Marriage Annulments By Civilian Authority, Not By The Church

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE *Quebec Province Citizen,* whose letter on the marriage "annulment business" appeared in your issue for November 24, confuses, as it seems, the Church and the State. These annulments have been granted by the civil courts, not by ecclesiastical tribunals. The Catholic Church condemns divorce, *which is the rupture of an existing matrimonial bond,* throughout the world and not only in Quebec. Throughout the world and not only in Quebec, ecclesiastical courts declare null marriages which must so be declared, *because no matrimonial bond ever existed.* The annual count of these annulments does not exceed a few hundred for the whole Catholic Church. In Quebec, years have gone by without the ecclesiastical courts granting one single annulment.

As for the annulments of which *Quebec Province Citizen* speaks, they were granted by civil courts. It is easily understood that some persons, unable to get a divorce in Quebec, should try to broaden the basis of annulment and thus obtain, under the form of an annulment, disguised divorces. That they should find some lawyers or even judges to take up their causes and give them their way, is not so extraordinary after all.

But the Attorney General, under pressure of public opinion, has recently intervened so as to protect the sacred bond of marriage which is a matter of public interest. Through the services of the best lawyers, such as Edouard Asselin, he has appealed from these annulment decisions which, it is to be hoped, will be invalidated by the superior courts. A great amount of noise is made around these annulments, but the number of such cases, added to the divorces granted by the Senate to persons domiciled in Quebec—mostly non-Catholics — remains proportionately inferior by far to the hundreds and thousands of divorces granted without publicity and speedily by the courts of the other Provinces.

Montreal, Que. LOUIS C. DE LERY, S.J.
Professor of Canon Law,
Laval University and
Immaculate Conception Seminary

Note: One point in Professor de Lery's letter needs clarification. The statement that "Throughout the world . . . ecclesiastical courts declare null marriages which must so be declared, because no matrimonial bond ever existed" must not, we suggest, be interpreted as meaning that the declaration by an ecclesiastical court has the effect of making these marriages null. This can only be the case where the proper constitutional authority grants that power to the ecclesiastical courts. We do not know whether Professor de Lery holds that in Quebec that power has been granted to the ecclesiastical courts, but we are fairly confident that the civil courts have not accepted any such doctrine. There have been individual judges who have held that civil courts were obligated to follow the decisions of the ecclesiastical courts, but even this view has not been accepted by the higher Quebec courts.—ED.

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Teaching And Mediocrity

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial of November 17 in which you state: "This at once establishes a difference between university professors and . . . even school teachers. These latter are occupations into which a man may enter on the strength of a certain, and quite moderate degree of competence, and do no harm," is provocative and worthy of comment.

You may wish, in some subsequent editorial, to enlighten us as to the functions of a university professor in which mediocrity is more harmful than in the school classroom. Surely this is not true, even in the field of research, which has been somewhat preempted, for various reasons worthy of critical thought, by the Universities.

It might even be argued, and not entirely at variance with the facts, that mediocrity does less harm at the university level, for there the clientèle are highly selected and hence can, and very often have to, take care of themselves.

Please do not construe this as an argument for the appointment of mediocrity anywhere, but rather an insistence that there is no inherent hierarchy in education and that brillance is needed in all years, perhaps the most at the earliest.

New York, N.Y. L. P. PATTERSON

Motor Accidents

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT SEEMS to me that the majority of motor-car accidents, that destroyed many lives and cars in 1945, were caused, not so much by loose brakes, old tires and loose bolts and nuts as by tight drivers, old flat tires and young nuts "on the loose" over the week end.

And it also seems to me that if the traffic cops on the job over the week end would enforce the Traffic Laws that are today on the Statute Books the Sabbath might be a day of rest and peace rather than a day of arrest and pain.

Montreal, Que. MORRIS GOODMAN

Pause and Examine

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE significance of the Brock Chisholm issue already goes far beyond General Chisholm or any one of us as an individual. The combination in General Chisholm of scientific knowledge, forthrightness and a degree of romantic self-indulgence in expression has performed a valuable service for us; the latent dilemma of the modern consciousness has been developed to a point of sharp focus. Our troubling heritage of human enlightenment and our comforting obscurantism come nobly to the grapple.

"L'Action Catholique", from its premises and standpoint, was perfectly logical, speaking as the voice of Quebec, in asking Mr. King to remove General Chisholm from his Government position. General Chisholm threatens the underpinning on which certain forms of organized religion, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, depend for support. But equally, from the premises and standpoint of some of the rest of us, General Chisholm's central contentions, read in their full context, are the breath of life and our guarantee of human liberty.

On both sides there seems much to be urged. It is not a new sort of intellectual and spiritual warfare. That General Chisholm has so sharpened the issues is surely not to be regretted. By the accident of his temperament and the nature of our times and of his present position, he has become one of the signs of our emergent intellectual maturity. He has become that too rare phenomenon, better known in English society, and sometimes discovered, though not always tolerated, in the United States, a citizen speaking out.

General Chisholm can be disagreed with. He can be supported. His statements can, and should be, critically analyzed, but to remove him from office, as if the honest proclamation of opinion on a fundamental issue were a high misdemeanor in Canadian life, would surely be a kind of disaster for the Canadian mind.

One word further about the issues raised. It seems to me that sensitive and thoughtful people must always be questioning, throwing away, or re-interpreting all myths and shibboleths, whether religious, social, economic and political, or even "scientific". As General Chisholm spearheads that necessity of the human mind and spirit, he should be thanked, not condemned.

Montreal, Que. ARTHUR L. PHELPS

Carefulness Questioned

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A LETTER in your issue of December 8, signed A. Taggart Smyth, informs the world that marriage annulments are dealt with at Rome in the Rota Court or other Papal authority and that the procedure is very careful. This latter statement seems rather risky.

For there was a widow who remarried and who later wanted to get this second marriage annihilated. She applied to Rome, alleging, falsely, that she was not a widow at all because at the time of the second marriage ceremony her husband of the first ceremony was still living.

The Roman authorities accepted the woman's lie for truth and granted the annulment. This was not careful on their part, for they could easily have ascertained the truth, which they certainly and manifestly were not careful to get.

Your correspondent gives no references. Neither, for the sake of brevity, does the undersigned, though able and ready to do so if required.

Hamilton, Ont. E. J. ETHERINGTON

Forever Is Long

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHEN we use such phrases as "The power of Germany and Japan to wage war must be destroyed *forever*", or, *"Never again* will those nations be permitted to possess industries upon which the power to make war depends", do we really attach any definite meaning to them?

In the light of past experience and the present state of world affairs how can any confident prediction be made as to the conditions that will prevail in, or the powers that will be possessed by Germany and Japan, twenty-five years, or fifty years or five hundred years from now?

In the absence of any competent world authority, for which humanity is evidently not yet ready, all our talk of peace in the future seems to attach to the realm of myth rather than reality. We talk of peace but our practical preparation is for war and while we all agree that another world war will probably mean the end of our civilization, we seem to regard that probability with a good deal of equanimity.

The release of nuclear energy has brought a factor into the world that makes nonsense of our proposed alliances, strategic frontiers and conscript armies.

Outremont, Que. GEORGE E. WRIGHT.

Dutch Youngsters Find Road Back to Normal Health

Joy of living has returned to the children of Holland! This past summer young bodies regained the strength which will be needed to carry them through the long cold winter ahead—in cities where last winter under the Germans thousands starved and died. Country villages of Catholic Brabant, where the foe had no time to loot, welcomed hundreds of children from the North this summer. Here, with nourishing food and fresh country air, bodies grew strong again, eyes brightened and thin cheeks filled out. In monasteries, where the children were gladly received, many of them helped with the harvest (above). There was time for out-door sports, too. Fairly bubbling over with health and energy is the happy group below. Evidently the girls feel energetic enough to try and beat the boys at their own games.

For many of these city children, life in the country was a totally new experience. It's doubtful if these geese appreciate all the extra attention.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

the argument for accepting reasonable commitments in the realm of currency and credit is just as good as in the realm of military cooperation, sanctions, abstinence from aggression etc. But the idea that a push for supra-national authority in the realm of military cooperation and sanctions would be proceeding from the United States in April 1943 is pretty difficult of belief, even if the editor of this journal had been a likely medium through which it would come.

British Socreds

THE policy of representing all efforts at international financial collaboration as being instigated by American financiers for the greater benefit of the United States has been adopted by the Canadian Social Crediters in close association with their brethren in Great Britain. In that country, which beyond a doubt has been somewhat harshly treated by the United States in financial matters, it is probably a popular line to take. In Canada it seems hardly likely to go so well. However the Social Credit group at Ottawa have certainly not failed to take full advantage of the opportunity to advertise themselves as the only real "experts" in international finance, while at the same time denouncing all the other people who have claimed to be experts in that line. Three times in as many days they managed to read into Hansard the sentences in which Mr. Churchill expressed his regrets at having been misled by the British experts into going back on the gold standard at the old weight for the pound sterling, and they accompanied them each time with a general denunciation of experts as such.

It is now pretty generally admitted that on that occasion the experts were wrong, though their error was not so much in going back on the gold standard as in doing so without any assurance that the United States, the new great creditor nation, would cooperate in the maintenance of it. The present move is an effort to ensure that the United States will effectively cooperate, and at the same time to make the new gold standard sufficiently elastic to permit of some adjustment if the cooperation is badly managed, grudging or ineffective. But the Social Credit doctrine holds that the currency of a nation should have nothing to do with gold or with any internationally defined unit. Its sole purpose should be that of providing purchasing power which will ensure, irrespective of all other factors, the prompt consumption of all that the nation produces. External trade can be carried on by barter, and external investment should not be carried on at all. In such a view anything resembling Bretton Woods is obviously nothing short of a disaster.

Optical Mystery

THE mystery of the Imperial Optical strike settlement grows deeper. The general public knows that the announcement of the settlement was made in an advertisement jointly signed by the secretary of the company and by C. S. Jackson, president of the District Five Council of the United Electrical Workers, the union involved. In this advertisement stress was laid on the fact that the agreement arrived at was with the international headquarters and not with Local Union 514, the Toronto organization, and some very apologetic language was used about "highly irresponsible" statements said to have been made by some supporters of the strike.

The *Canadian Tribune* has since published another joint advertisement, in which the signatories are the officers of the District Five Council and those of the local union. In this second advertisement it is explained that the earlier one, described as a joint press release, was agreed to by the union "because of its full victory in the strike, on the company's insistence". Furthermore "the contents of that release were dictated by the company's desire to re-establish its public position. The union, anxious to lay the basis for future harmonious relations in keeping with its established policy—while not admitting the allegations of the company—was prepared to assist the company publicly. The company has stated publicly on many occasions that they would not sign an agreement with Local 514. The International Union always accepts full responsibility for all contracts signed by any of its locals. The Union in the interests of good relations and because of satisfactory settlement of all the points at issue agreed that the collective bargaining agreement would be between the International Union and the company".

If trade unions accepted any real contractual responsibility for the agreements into which they enter, these silly and childish disputes as to whether a local or a head office organization is the proper body to negotiate would never arise. When an incorporated company enters into a contract, nobody inquires who were the particular officers who negotiated it; the signature of the proper authorized officer and the affixing of the company's seal make it legally binding and capable of enforcement. With trade unions there is no such assurance. The local may disregard its own promises or those of its head office; the head office may repudiate its own agreements or those of the local. The bewildered employer can do no better than make up his mind which of the two executives seems likely to be the more reliable, and it is not wholly surprising that he often opts for the head office.

The Deporters

WE HAVE received a considerable number of letters from supporters of the campaign for the mass deportation of all persons of Japanese racial origin from Canada, and we have no doubt that their writers consider us most unfair because we feel no obligation to publish them. It is our profound conviction that no argument of any kind can justify the expulsion, against their expressed will, of persons who have lived in Canada for a considerable time, have never been convicted of any action against the interest of Canada, and are subjected to that treatment for no other reason than their racial origin. Even the statement that a Japanese can never become a loyal Canadian citizen, which we do not believe but which we admit to be in some degree a matter of opinion, does not seem to us to come with much force from persons living in a province which has effectually deprived its Japanese of the most important attributes of Canadian citizenship and should not therefore have much to worry about on that score.

The Canadian Institute of International Affairs with its usual timeliness has made a most important contribution to the discussion of this question in the shape of a "Behind the Headlines" pamphlet entitled "The Japanese Canadians", by F. E. LaViolette, Associate Professor of Sociology at McGill (10c). Dr. LaViolette points out that there has never been any effort to implement the statement of Prime Minister King on August 4, 1944, that it would be necessary to try to determine the loyal and the disloyal among the Japanese in Canada, and that the latter would be sent to Japan, also that a quasi-judicial tribunal would be set up to determine disloyalty. The only approach to this action is the decision of Labor Minister Mitchell that Japanese who do not possess Canadian citizenship and who declared willingness to be repatriated and did not revoke before the fall of Japan will be regarded as subjects for deportation — which is obviously a very rough-and-ready method of determining disloyalty.

Japanese May Go

THE Winnipeg *Free Press* points out that with the old Emergency Powers Act expiring December 31 and the new one containing nothing about deprivation of citizenship, nothing can be done after this month in the way of forcible deportation except under the ordinary legislation. This will apparently make it impossible to deport any native-born Canadian citizen, no matter what his race. Citizenship conferred by naturalization can be revoked by the Minister, who "may" hold an inquiry before doing so. In practice the present Government has always held an inquiry into each individual case, but we do not quite share the *Free Press's* confidence that that practice will be followed on this occasion. The Minister may maintain that a declaration of willingness to be repatriated, if not revoked before the fall of Japan, is a sufficient evidence of "disloyalty" to justify expulsion and cancellation of citizenship without further inquiry.

Moreover the *Free Press* appears to have overlooked a very significant observation made by Mr. St. Laurent on December 5, which escaped notice because it was in French, in reply to a French inquiry by Mr. Raymond: "The powers asked for in the Bill of November 23 included some which are not asked for in the present Bill, but which we have not renounced, and which will be asked of Parliament in other measures". The revocation of citizenship power was in the Bill of November 23 and is not in the new Bill.

The Star-Seeker

By AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

LOOK; it is morning now,
But only barely morning: every bough
Of the dark cedar glistens, and the ground
Rings with an iron sound:
The robins keep their nests for very cold —
And all day long, I think, the frost will hold.
Only in the heart a trembling fire
Of wonder and desire,
Roseate even in embers, warms afresh
Not merely soul but flesh.
The mistletoe gleams; the holly keeps the thorn. . .
Somewhere — O where shall I find Him!— Christ is born.

HOW have I missed the way? For I have been
In the dim streets of Bethlehem, and seen
The first snow falling softly in that place;
Of Him there was no trace.
Not though with dawn I climbed to where there stood
The stable once, they say; where now is raised
Chancel and apse and architrave and Rood:
There I stole in, I gazed;
The drowsy guard, half-propped upon his gun,
Nodded and yawned, forgetful of the sun —
But other there was none.
I have not found Him in His Palestine.
The doves were strutting at the corner-eaves,
And gay as colored lanterns in the leaves
Oranges offered sweets of amber wine:
It seemed a garden where all turmoils cease . . .
Peace — but there was no peace.
Jericho, Jerusalem, Nazareth
Gave out the faint and bitter scent of death.

HOPEFULLY I have gone
Into so many a city, many a town
In search of God come down
And Heaven on earth, and still the road leads on.
I have crept into tall cathedrals where
Were people at their prayer
In such a lovely candle-painted gloom
As seemed to breathe and bloom.
The priests all vested in white linen, stoled
Variously in purple, carmine, gold,
Served a high Altar carved with crowns and wings
And the fair glory of the King of Kings:
They knelt, rose, turned to bless the worshippers —
Up flew the treble of the choristers —
And all the while, even in that holy place,
I did not see His face.
Ah, how the night has kindled near and far
With many stars, and none of them His star!

BUT also I have moved
Among the suffering simple folk He loved,
In hospital and hostel; I have seen
His footprints, not His presence, and have been
Where He has passed, and with new heart I know
How little farther have I left to go.
Come with me: walk with weeping
The blinded lanes of Europe where unsleeping
Famine and pestilence take their prey at will:
Look, and be still.
See the raw battlefield, the levelled city,
The dying and the dead, past hope, past pity —
The little children with their old, old, wise
Horror-haunted eyes.

THERE shall we find Him, where most desperate need
Cries out and is not answered; as of old,
There is He sharing hunger, darkness, cold —
There is He binding up the limbs that bleed.
—Not in the thousand places where we pray
At ease this Christmas Day,
But from the lazar-house there shines the grace
Of that Divine yet dearly-human face —
His, who was ours before our lives began —
His, who is smitten whenever man smites man.
O let us hasten and forestall the day
And run like light across the darkened lands,
Bringing the offering of our empty hands.
We cannot miss the way —
Brighter than all the solar systems are,
Look, look, His star!

The Passing Show

FROM the report that in Java the British Tommy is doing all the fighting, and the Netherlander all the occupying, it looks as if the Dutch treat is undergoing a metamorphosis.

•

The recent statement of a leading public man that, culturally, Canada is one of the most backward countries of the world, seems to confirm the remark of a Cabinet Minister who said that we are among the most forward-looking nations on earth.

•

"Our politicians," writes a columnist, "are just types of the ordinary man in the street". This will be a nasty jar for many a self-respecting citizen.

•

A movie critic writes: "Charles Laughton's Captain Kidd is a life-like interpretation of a great pirate". Honors are also due Captain Kidd whose antics and diction so cleverly anticipated Charles Laughton.

•

Capital City

O Ottawa, dear sister town,
I love you as you are,
Your Chaudiere, all tawny-brown,
Your Laurentides afar,
Your Rideau and your Lovers' Walk,
Sweetly umbrageous still,
Your noble Gothic Piles of Squawk
Which ornament the Hill.

I knew you in your youthful charm
Before you got too stout,
When the Experimental Farm
Was three or four miles out,
When to the Hog's Back we repaired
On each half-holiday,
Or, crowded in the House, we stared
At Wilfrid Laurier.

I know you now; and overlook
Your snobbish, urban ways.
They will "improve" you, by the book,
Then I'll avert my gaze,
Remembering the smell of pine,
Fresh cut in endless rank,
That drifted to this nose of mine
On Sparks Street, or on Bank.

J. E. M.

•

It has been suggested that if all the mad people on the North American continent were assembled in one place, it is likely that the balance of the population would be made up of psychiatrists.

•

An M.P. objects to the green wood now being used in house construction, but what a refreshing surprise for the owners next spring when the timber bursts into leaf.

•

From a Parliamentary Committee Report: "Each employee (in an income tax office) requires 100 square feet of space". This enables him to open the income tax forms flat when he checks the wretched things.

•

Manly Meditation

The rag and bone and hank of hair renowned in Kipling's verse,
Has streamlined into something many people think is worse.
The question is, how can a man to any girl be true,
When everything her lips caress is smeared with scarlet goo?
The hand with which, in melting mood, she strokes his jutting jaw,
Has blood-red nails, resembling most a harpy's flensing claw.
Plucked eye-brows, paint and powder too, will surely not augment
The strength of her appeal to a discriminating "gent".
Such artificial features cause excursions and alarms,
And send him seeking other girls who "make" with Nature's charms.

O. L. D. FOGY

•

It has been estimated that over 20 million words are broadcast daily from the radio stations of North America. This must be what we get when we listen in to a symphony program from an outside station.

•

Dressing for dinner may be a sage habit; if it's a goose-dinner. If chicken or turkey, summer savory is better.

•

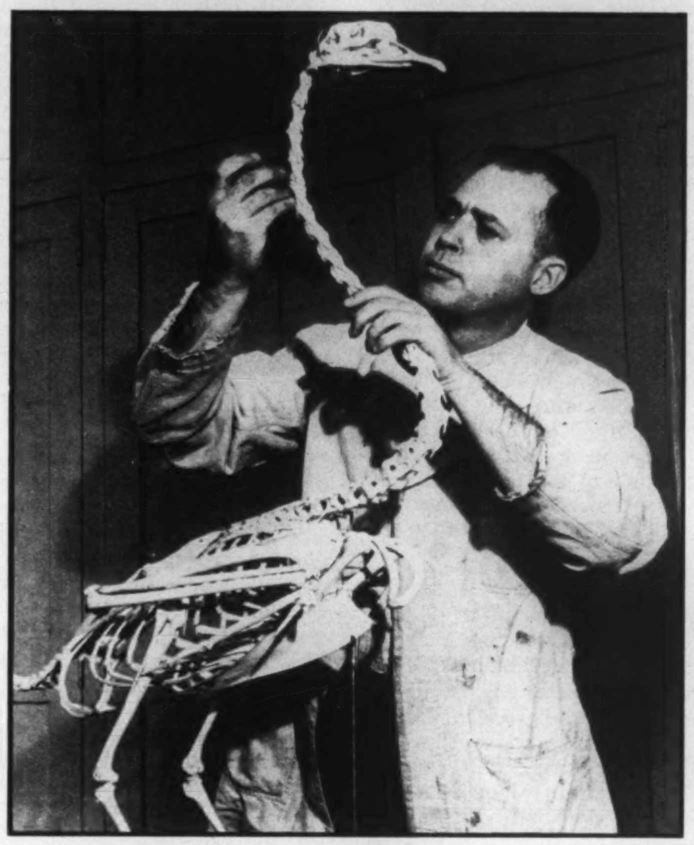
Newspaper headline:

CEILING TO BE LIFTED OFF CIGARS

Judging by what's going up in smoke these days, we don't know how it's been able to stay on so long.

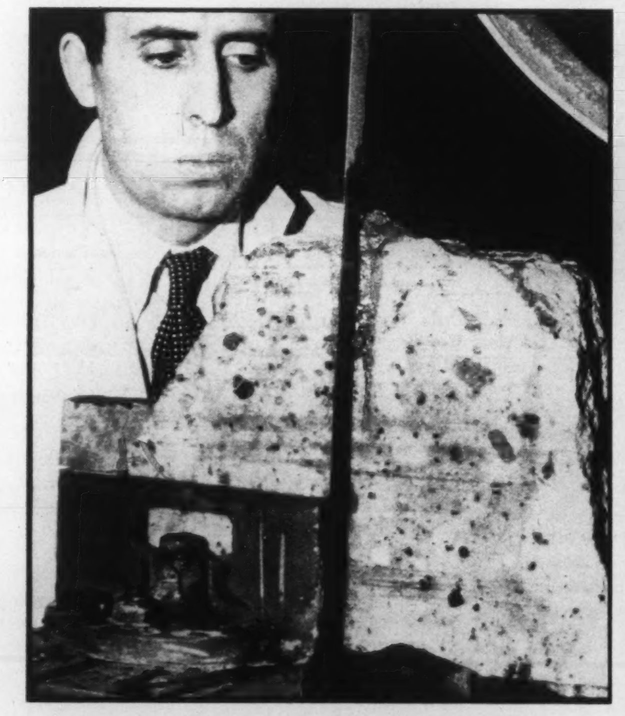
Many At Work Behind the Scenes at the Royal

Solving a jig-saw puzzle is simple compared to fitting together the 119 fragments of Indian pottery shown here.



Wire and cement achieve the graceful neck-line in this skeleton of a mute swan—a type common in public parks.

This Dobermann Pinscher forms part of the permanent dog show. The tanned hide is mounted on a light-weight model.



Backstage in the museum of geology saws and grinding machines cut through the hardest rocks.

Study-skins of the extinct passenger pigeons are highly-prized for they are irreplaceable.

Every detail in this habitat group is true to nature, yet all but the fur is make-believe. Simulated trees, berries and leaves (foreground) blend into the painted canvas backdrop without a visible break.

By Lyn Harrington

WHEN Shakespeare wrote "All the world's a stage" it's certain he didn't have museums in mind. But there, as in a theatre a more vivid life goes on backstage than is guessed by the audience out in front. There the objects displayed in the galleries are the stage-show, but behind the scenes are the directors, the scene-shifters, the property men.

The Royal Ontario Museum is actually an association of distinct but related museums, presenting the drama of the earth's history. To their stage doors come tributes and questions—endless queries. Daily the directors and staff are called upon to share their knowledge with the public. Calls for the identification of objects are an everyday occurrence at the museum. Evaluation, too, but here the museum draws the line. "Information, please!" is sought by phone, by mail, by personal visit, on subjects as widely divergent as the northward distribution of rats, the danger of termites, the value of old skulls, and Eskimo dancing.

In addition to personal answers to such questions, the staff of the museum submits to a steady call on its time for lectures, both formal and informal, gallery talks, teaching university classes, publications and criticisms of author's manuscripts. The close integration between the Royal Ontario Museum and the University of Toronto means a highly scientific and academic approach to the business of collecting, studying and displaying specimens.

As in a theatre, not all the properties and actors share the spotlight equally. The greater part of the treasures of the museum are backstage, but readily available. Only a fraction of its resources can be displayed. Perhaps you've wondered what became of the stuffed owl Aunt Agatha donated to the museum? It's there, safe and sound, but not on display either because of inadequate space, or because it so nearly duplicates some other item already on exhibit. But the research student has access to all the stores of specimens housed in vaults and special cabinets.

"But why hoard duplicates?" is a frequent question. The answer is that they aren't exact duplicates, but variations of the same thing. Take for example, the insect collection, or the bird-study collection, the latter of over 75,000 skins. Variations according to season, sex, stage of development and geographic place of origin must be included for an all-time world-wide picture. In the case of rare items, most specimens never appear in public, because they are irreplaceable and must be safeguarded from the destructive efforts of light and dust. Specimens for research are well-protected in tight cabinets with a strong odor of moth crystal about them.

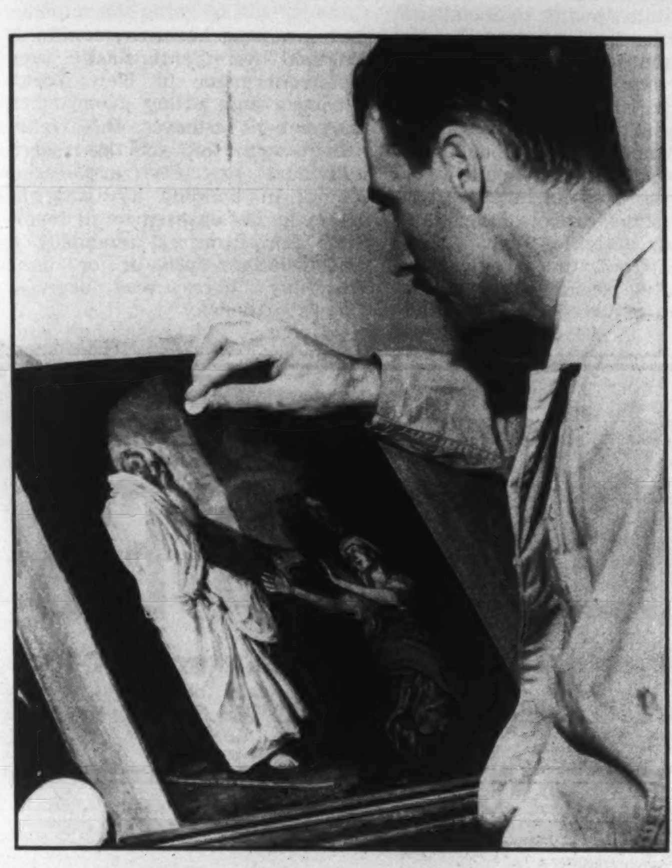
Mounting skeletons, cutting and polishing mineral specimens, restoring paintings and broken vases, guarding the collection against decay and arranging displays are all part of the work done behind the scenes. Good and meaningful specimens are, of course, the foundation of all museum exhibits. These may be obtained by gift, by purchase, by exchange, or by the more satisfactory means of expeditions and scientific collecting.

FEW realize the amount of work and care necessary in the preparation of museum exhibits. Accuracy and authenticity are fundamentals in museum procedure. A lengthy process is the making of a large mammal mount, for the finished product must be accurate in anatomical detail, artistically pleasing, and durable in nature. The technician takes exact measurements of the specimen in the flesh. Then from the measurements and photographs, he models a clay replica in a natural pose. From the clay figure, he makes a negative mould, and from that, a light-weight mannequin. The tanned hide is cemented in place, and fits with never a wrinkle.

If the specimen is to make his debut in a habitat group, other specialists are called in to set the stage. An artist paints a realistic and authentic background. Others make replicas of natural objects for the foreground, which blends into the canvas backdrop without a visible break. Real logs, leaves, simulated berries and flowers in wax may compose the foreground. Everything in the scene must be treated to resist decay. Dust-proof cases from the cabinet-shop on the ground floor encase the still-life group.

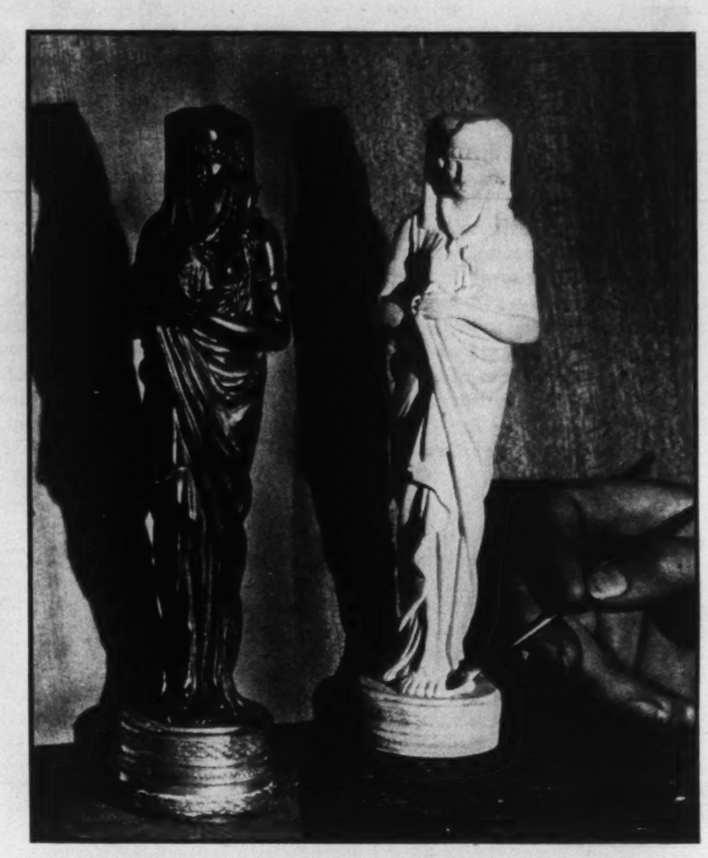
"Picking" bones is a job no natural history museum may evade. But not all of it is done by the technicians. They have associates in the business. Backstage in the museum of zoology, the larvae of beetles specially kept for that purpose do a neater job than the preparator could manage, especially on delicate small bones. The bones are hardened with a lacquer, threaded together with wire and ce-

Ontario Museum—Visited by 348,450 This Year



This 300-year-old painting receives a cleaning. Dust and darkening of the varnish have dimmed the colors.

Strong but inconspicuous is the heavy iron framework used in reconstructing the teleosceras (aquatic rhinoceros).



Exact replicas in plaster of many rare objects, like this French figurine, are made for students to handle.

Photography by Richard Harrington

ment, and mounted on stands.

In the museum of palaeontology, picking the bones of pre-historic birds, fish and mammals is an especially tedious task. Specimens are found imbedded in rock of various hardnesses, and have to be gently loosed from the matrix, often a delicate operation. Some small objects found in rock may be removed at the rate of only one-half inch square in the course of a day. Other skeletons assembled in the gallery represent a full year's work.

BEHIND the scenes in the geology and mineralogy museums loom the great saws that cut their way through the hardest rocks. Those highly polished rocks in the showcases owe their gloss to whirling pads of felt that polish them to a lustre. Paper-thin cross-sections of rock are made in order to study their structure, providing information of value to prospectors and bridge-builders.

Those saws and grinding machines also work for the museum of palaeontology, making thin cross-sections of fossilized stony skeletons, for study under the microscope. Fossils are the geologist's time-piece in that they date the rocks in which they are found. The field of palaeontology ranges from microscopic one-cell creatures to the mighty dinosaurs. The technicians behind the scenes must be masters of many trades, from stone-cutting and polishing, to welding and plaster-casting. They must also be able to use tools as delicate as those of a dentist, in work that is close and exacting.

Dust and dampness are constant foes in the museum. These agencies respect no specimen and would destroy the rarest if they had their way. Humidity in the air can set up chemical processes of deterioration that would soon reduce to dust the rare bronzes from Chinese temples. If any sign of such action is noticed, the piece of metal is taken out of its case to the workshop, where the damage is halted or remedied. Metalwork coming into the museum of archeology is restored to its original appearance insofar as possible, then it is waxed to preserve it in the display case. So simple a matter as repairing the windows in the museum building, may admit enough dampness to set the technicians watching the exhibits more closely than ever.

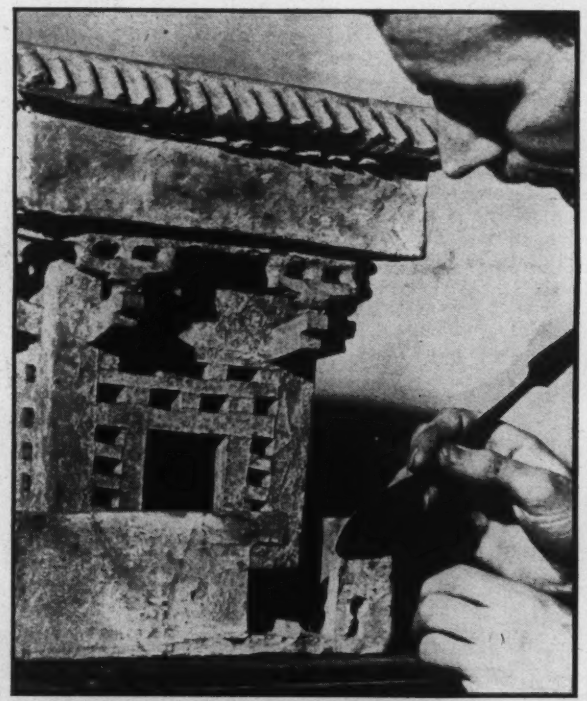
Cleaning oil paintings is another backstage job. There is no latitude for mistakes in most museum work, for many items cannot be replaced. The restorer must be right the first time. Sometimes paintings check and crack, and begin to curl away from the canvas on which they are painted. Then a new canvas must be put in place. To the restorer, re-lining a painting is a challenge exacting great ingenuity and craftsmanship. He must use nothing that will damage the painting in any way, put nothing on that cannot be removed readily. By reinforcing the painted surface, he must deftly remove the canvas backing, replace it, and then remove the paste with which he had strengthened the show side.

In repairing broken or incomplete vases for the museum of archaeology, the restorer's work is not to make a smart-looking piece of ware to excite the eye. It is rather to keep additions and replacements to a minimum consistent with sturdy repairs. Any material he uses must be of the same hardness as the original material of the pot, or figure, or metalwork he may be handling. Repair materials too, must be removable, should further repairs be necessary, or should the preparator of a later day find better means of restoration.

ANOTHER aspect of the work behind the scenes is the preparation of material for student classes. Hundreds of classes visit the museum annually. Rare coins are reproduced by the electro-type method, whereby students may handle the coins and become acquainted with them at no risk to the original. Such duplicates are sometimes given to other museums which may lack representatives in that group. Similarly, plaster reproduction may be made for student use of Greek figurines, or small models of dinosaurs. By using a rubber mould, great accuracy may be obtained in the plaster figures. Such procedure is in the interest of preserving the genuine, and no reproduction is ever billed as an original.

Backstage, too, are keepers of the wardrobe. Gorgeous Chinese robes, historical garments, feather headdresses must be preserved against moth and dust and the insidious fading of colors. Nor are these the only costumes in keeping. Periodically current fashions are set aside to dress the stage for future generations.

That sense of obligation to the future is characteristic of the staff at the Royal Ontario Museum. How to build their collections wisely, how to preserve them against the years, are the major problems backstage at the museum.



Repairs are made to a model of a Chinese house of the Han period, probably taken from a tomb.

Bit by bit the surrounding rock is removed from these dinosaur bones, found in Alberta.

Occasionally plaster casts are made of prehistoric skulls, for exchange with other museums. The rubber negative mould shown here reproduces faithfully every line and hollow of the original object.

The United States Discovers America and the World

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON

There is a new clarity of thought in the United States, a fast-developing interest in the international affairs of the political units forming the Americas and of the world in general, born of the knowledge of their own vulnerability whether in political, economic or armed warfare, says Dr. Whitton, recently returned from a lecture tour there. Linked with this new awareness is a strengthening sense of kinship with Canada, a lessening of the old tension toward British Imperialism, and also a grave sense of unease over the possible future actions of Russia. That the U.S. should assume more of the world's burdens is agreed almost everywhere, although the forces of isolation are still strong if, for the moment, dormant.

Where the headquarters of the United Nations' Organization will be situated is a question causing much speculation, but the most arresting surmise is whether Canada's Premier is the obvious choice, by reason of character and experience, for the challenging office of president of the Organization.

CHANGE is discernible in the world interest and outlook of the post-war United States. This is making many of its citizens rather suddenly aware of the too embracing generality of their term "American" — adjective or noun — to designate, as national and local, the people and status of a whole hemisphere. In the swirling and reforming patterns of the international scene the distinct identities of the three Americas and of Mexico are breaking in upon the average U.S.A. citizen as never before.

He is realizing, with startled surmise, that, to the north, lies a neighbor, geographically as large, strategically close, warm and friendly, but strong in her history and sense of affinity with the great political organisms of British freedom, from which he himself has derived so much of his way of life and forms of government.

Looking southward, here again he can no longer safely assume that his great continental self-sufficiency is either simple or secure in a day of air and atomic power, for here stretch Mexico, large, rich, vitally placed; the five small restless Central American republics; the fourteen states of Continental Latin America; the islands of the Caribbean, continuously and intricately interdependent; Brazil, larger than the United States; populous Venezuela; Argentina, wealthy, strong and shrewd. Of European culture and descent but sharply distinct in races, language, social customs and government, these various states embrace a population only about 17 million less than that of Canada and the U.S.A. combined. Brazil is Portuguese, the other states predominantly Spanish, but in the whole area there are under 25 million "whites," about 65 million Mestizos (mixed blood), and the other 32 to 33 millions are about equally divided, — pure negroid or pure Indian, the former in the Caribbean, the latter in Mexico.

Most Open to Envy

Since Pearl Harbor the people of the United States have progressed incredibly in their intimate knowledge of their Central and South American neighbors. They are now intelligently aware of the fallacy of lumping together states as diverse as those of Europe, in one entity. They see themselves the most powerful and populous nation of the Western Hemisphere, and ranking world power. But, by virtue of these facts, they also know themselves most open to the growth of envy in others, and to vulnerability of attack, whether in political, economic, or armed warfare.

So there is a new clarity in thought, discussion and policy, and a fumbling for greater precision in exposition. The United States is realizing that it is only one in these thirty-three separate political units of "America", with their 160 million "Americans", and that, great though its power and responsibilities, it has its own peculiar and particular character and destiny.

Interesting by-product of this closer look at nearby things is a strengthening sense of kinship with Canada, and the many small units of British sovereignty in the hemisphere — all joint inheritors of the same traditions of free and democratic government. The abstention of Eire from the common fight, (even after the might of the U. S. A. was joined to Britain's desperate struggle); the inexplicable failure of India to respond spontaneously to a "sporting offer" (behind which there was at least presumption of U.S.A. interest); the U.S. "invasion" of the British Isles, and, on the whole, their happy years of "occupation"; — these all have tended to ease, though not to remove, the old tensions toward British "Imperialism". As one American put it in conversation: "If you are helping to hold up world order, you need a lot of pretty good props to rely on, all over the globe."

It would be folly to ignore the effect of Britain's swing to Socialism. There is little disposition to discuss another state's internal policies, but everywhere one senses the feeling that if the British people want to "go in for that sort of thing" they should not do so from "credit on our cuff". It is argued that they should fully appreciate the cost in taxation or interest of state expropriation and operation of activities, which, on such a wide front, the U.S. worker and owner alike seem determined to keep within private initiative and enterprise.

Here, too, in the lack of understanding of United Kingdom and Dominion relations, anxious queries are put as to whether, and how soon, Canada "will be going the same way."

A group of business men in New England were enthusiastic over a statement made in New York by Alberta's able young premier: "The Government believes the right of private ownership and the reward of individual enterprise are essential factors in building a strong democracy and is opposed to all forms of State Socialism and monopoly control, whether private or public." Yesterday's heresy was forgiven in today's orthodoxy.

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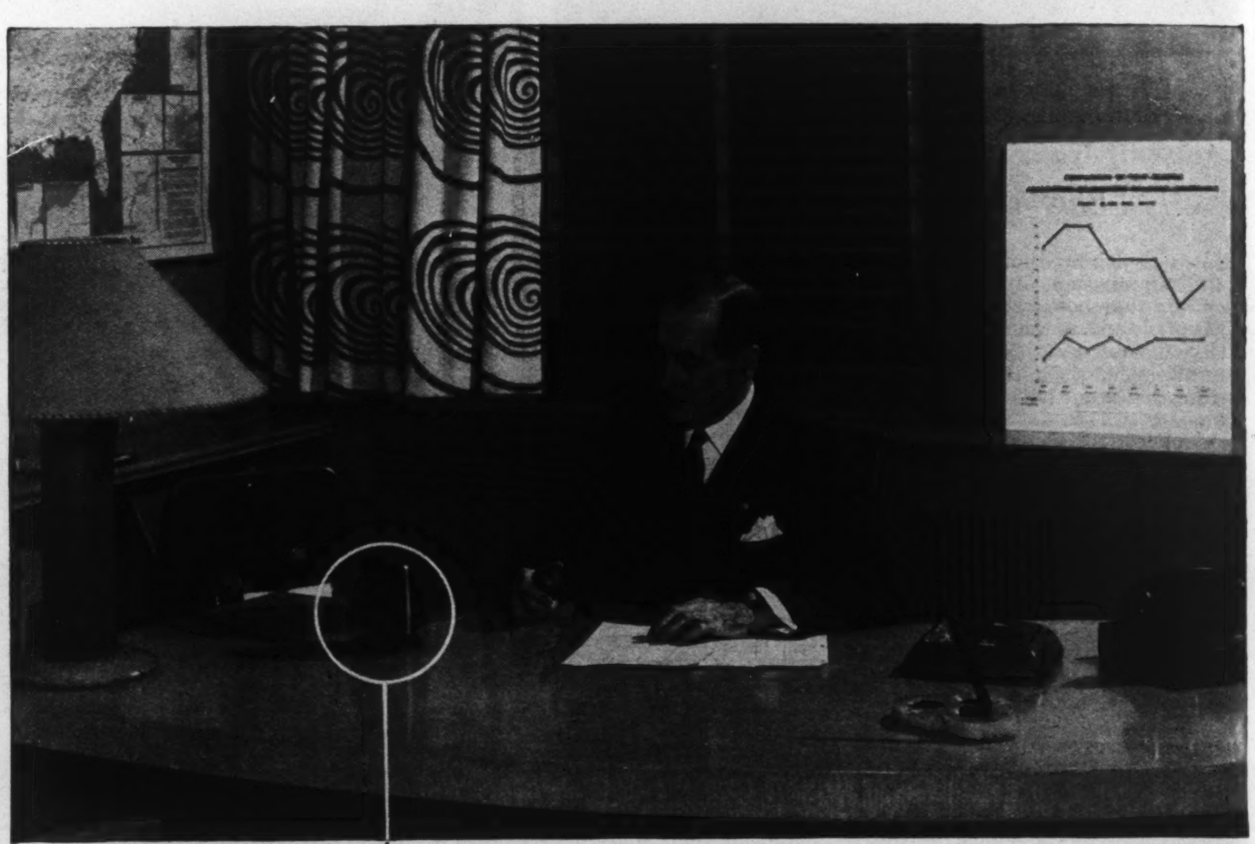

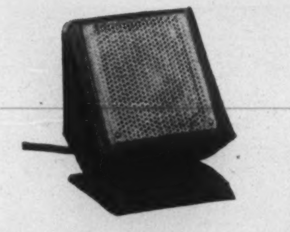

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versy has roused many old irritations, but Dr. Henry Commager, Professor of History at Columbia, probably spoke for many at the Institute of Religions and Social Studies in New York. He attributed American distrust of Britain to profound misunderstanding of the nature of the Commonwealth. "The British Commonwealth," he asserted, "has proved itself the only effective international organization, not excepting the Roman Empire. Any world organization that will ultimately succeed must be founded on the principles so laid out by the British, and not on force.

Broadening of Knowledge

With the return of the men of the forces, Europe, Africa and Asia, especially restless India and uneasy China, have been brought into the living-room, front parlor or back-kitchen of three out of four homes in the U.S.A. Of course, there are the intractables, "I tell you I know — I have been there," but, on the whole, the result is a real broadening and deepening of knowledge of lands other than "the good old U.S.A.".

There is an appreciation, among the masses of the people, that peace is one and indivisible, though it would probably be put "We all hang together or just hang". This world knowledge is causing a warmer, if reluctant, approach toward the Britannic federacy, as standing for the same human rights and values, for the same "rules of the game when you sit around the table" as one Washingtonian put it.

Undoubtedly — it would be nonsense to ignore it — there is a grave sense of unease that, as the revivified "Alf" Landon put it, "Russia is on the prowl now". Perhaps the New York Times phrased most precisely the gravamen of the situation in comment on U.S.S.R. policy in the Balkans: "The issues raised. . .involve the question whether Russia is determined to create an Eastern European bloc, which must inevitably lead to the formation of a Western European bloc.

"They involve, above all, the question which split the London conference — the question whether the world is to be dominated by the Big Three Powers, who will divide it into spheres of influence among themselves, or whether it is to be run by the United Nations on the basis of democratic principles. A negative policy of merely raising objections to what the Russians do is not enough. The dynamic Russian policy can be met only by an equally dynamic policy on our part. For only such a policy can create the basis for compromise.

The World's Banker?

The dynamic alternative policy can be the point of difference and possible danger. Is the United States to utilize its great wealth, power and prestige to become the Colossus of the West and the banking Croesus of a broken world, with practically all the nations, except Canada, Sweden, Portugal, a few minor exceptions, her debtors, and another bloc financing in the orbit of Russia? Or is her tremendous power to be used to make United Nations the most potent organism in the world, which would, of course, imply United States support in strengthening Britain, France and China for their responsibilities as major powers?

There are very few, inside or outside Congress, questioning the justness of a greater assumption of the world's burdens by the U.S.A. The comparative calm with which press and people on the whole, in spite of powerful, organized opposition, have accepted the President's plan for one year of compulsory military training to afford a combat Reserve shows that. It reveals also a growth in realism even in the last twelve months. There seems wide agreement with the President's claim: "Peace must be built upon power as well as upon good will and good deeds". Even among many in the Women's Clubs and the clergy, the year of intensive training in the highly technical processes of scientific and mechanized warfare is being regarded as a "repugnant necessity," with, as Mr. Truman said, no alternative being offered but pious hope and dangerous, wishful thinking. The U.S.A. is considering military training, not as a lack of faith in world cooperation, but as a pledge to arm that faith.

But this is not to say that the forces of isolation are not still strong, if sleeping, in the U.S.A. as in Canada. Ultimate policy will turn on the confidence which her people can place in the United Nations' Organization.

This will depend on certain, very practical elements. Where are the Headquarters to be? Is it, after all, a "win" to have them in the U.S.A. if a deciding factor is the desire of the U.S.S.R. to keep the U.S.A. out of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East? Is it a "gain" if it means that the President and the Secretary-General will then justly come from the two great powers, Britain and the U.S.S.R.—or vice versa?

And here the most arresting, and not utterly fantastic, surmise arises. In wide speculation as to why the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King rushed off to London in the early stages of his first postwar Parliament, and why he then rushed back to join Attlee and Truman in Washington, there is the challenging "poser" that he may be, not only a suitable, but the most logical choice as the first presiding officer to direct the erection of mankind's structure for a better world,—in fact, for the last hope of survival in an atomic age.

Canada is a senior member of the British Sovereignty: she alone is contiguous neighbor to both the other admittedly great powers, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. Mr. King, by virtue of Canada's strategic position, is the one leader still in office who was closely and continuously in touch, in some cases in actual conference, with Churchill and Roosevelt from 1939 onwards. Moreover, by reason of her uranium, Canada must be represented in any body controlling atomic power. There is Mr. King's own declaration that he has fought his last fight at the polls. There is, too, his intimate knowledge of the United States, a quarter of a century of detached study of the currents in the tides of men and affairs, the while he operated, with shrewdest, political acumen, the most dexterous balancing in the mechanisms of power and government that Canadian history has recorded, outside of Sir John. He should therefore, be admirably equipped in character and experience for the continuous adventure in conciliation and balance that the setting up of the United Nations' Organization will demand. His exit from the crowding stage and uncertain light of the present Canadian scene to the glittering challenge of presiding officer and organizing genius of the federation of the nations of the world, would not be without its appeal to the mystic sense of destiny which has been a constant element in his character.

Christmas 1945

This is a special kind of Christmas—the first in seven years without the darkness of war.

At last we are free to celebrate the season in the old-time way.

Our loved ones are home. The candles will gleam brighter now, the balsam boughs will breathe a more pungent fragrance, and more sweetly than ever will carols ring . . . as if in answer to a world's prayers for peace.

But none will forget—now or ever—those fallen sons who sacrificed their lives that we might know the joy of Christmas again.

In their honour and to their glory we worship at home and shrine. And in our hearts shall we resolve to do those things which keep us strong and in the right—the best way of all to banish war forever.

In this, we shall be men who think of tomorrow —men of good will, making sure of ever better Christmases to come.

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Social Crediters Claim To Be Bretton Woods Specialists

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

PEOPLE who can't make head or tail of Social Credit doctrines would do well to read the records of the House of Commons on the Bretton Woods agreement. I can't guarantee that they wouldn't emerge from their reading far more confused about the doctrines than when they started, but they would make some interesting discoveries en route.

They would learn, for example, that although the Social Crediters "canna thole" experts, they have no aversion to specialists. Experts are wrong, Mr. Ilsley's experts are wrong, that makes Mr. Ilsley wrong, and, in turn, the House of Commons wrong (Mr. Blackmore on page 3268 of unrevised Hansard). These experts "are not equipped to cope with new situations." When the great depression came along "the experts did not know how to deal with it." Indeed (Mr. Jaques, same page): "They caused it."

Specialists are better. Social Credit members see in the Bretton Woods agreement dangers "which the ordinary member in the House does not see." Why? Because "he has not had the training we have had." (Mr. Blackmore at page 3326). Indeed, because of the peculiar nature of the Social Credit movement, it has been necessary for that movement to understand finance and trade. "The result is that this particular measure is one upon which we are more or less specialists." (same member, same page).

What is the difference between a "more or less specialist" and a "more or less expert"? Is it that one is in the permanent civil service and the other in the House of Commons?

Were the Social Credit members trying to kill the Bretton Woods measure? Well, on page 3264 Mr. Blackmore said: "This group is not necessarily putting up any fight against Bretton Woods. That is not the object of our action at all." And 11 pages later, he points out that "those who maintain that this group is in any way endeavoring to block the measure . . . is (sic) entirely not in accordance with the facts." (I take no responsibility for the grammar; it is either Hansard's or Mr. Blackmore's; W. E.) This sounds definite enough, but it is not easy to be sure, because, on page 3314, Mr. Low, the Social Credit leader, is quoted as telling a reporter: "We're out to kill it." Mr. Low was courteous enough to confirm the accuracy of the quotation. Yes, he said that. But ten minutes later he is telling the House of Commons: "We do not want to block it; that is not our intention at all." (page 3317).

"Guarantee of War"

Is Bretton Woods a menace to Canada? Mr. Blackmore thinks it is. On page 3319 it is "the greatest guarantee of war and revolution that one could conceive." On page 3303 he deprecates extremism about it: "we have no desire to be extreme in regard to it." Apparently, however, he has no choice but to be extreme, for he goes on to add that "on the face of it this measure looks to me to be the most preposterous thing ever conceived in the mind of man."

Mr. Quelch, the S.C. member for Acadia (page 3298) confesses frankly that "I have studied carefully, shall I say, tried to find some place where it might be detrimental to Canada, but I do not think the Bretton Woods agreement will in itself be detrimental to the Canadian economy." This is not the final word, though, because on the next page, he fears it will help "to destroy peace in the world."

Is Bretton Woods obnoxious to Social Credit because it will block international trade, or because it won't block it? At times Mr. Quelch talks like an editorial in *The Economist*. The agreement lacks teeth to compel creditor nations to lower their tariffs and allow debtor nations to pay back their loans in goods. He supports multilateral trade; he denounces the United States for seeking to "export unemployment". He urges Mr. Ilsley to accept the thesis that once the transition period is over this country must accept imports in payment for exports.

But Mr. Blackmore's chief anxiety seems to be that Bretton Woods will take away from countries the power to shut out foreign goods by depreciating their currency, raising tariffs and using other restrictive devices. He talks like a high protectionist. On page 3307 you have the familiar argument that a country like Japan, where people who live on a few handfuls of rice a day, will put you out of business if you don't raise high the tariff walls, whereas two pages later he is saying that, with their hands tied from Bretton Woods, the British people will be ruined by the country with the highest standard of living in the world: "He (the Minister of Finance) cannot say that Great Britain will not have to adopt all these devices to keep the United States from literally flooding the British markets, putting the British people out of employment, and gaining such a control of British money that they can buy up British fixed assets to such an extent that they can own Britain outright."

("Where we are not undercut by the low wages of the Japanese—so runs the argument—we are undercut by the high productivity of the Americans. This is pure defeatism." London *Economist*, January 8th, 1944).

"First Step to War"

No, if Bretton Woods means taking trade shackles away, and preventing or discouraging countries from using them again, Mr. Blackmore is "agin it." "The thing which ruins the lives of nations is this, that they have goods thrown on to their markets by dumping, export subsidies and all that, which completely puts out of business their industries and throws men on the streets." (page 3269) "It (the Bretton Woods agreement) talks of reducing the obstacles to international trade, at the same time as everybody knows perfectly well that they cannot be reduced without the destruction of the world's weaker economies" (page 3306). Indeed, if you leave Belgium, for instance, defenceless and "unprotected in the trade of the world" Belgium will fall into unpayable debt "and the first step to war will be taken." (page 3306)

Yes, that is what causes war. "It (the last war) was traceable to the fact that there were certain economies in the world that were unable to protect themselves successfully against stronger economies and so they went to war." (3307) "Competition is the thing that brought on wars in the past." (page 3310). "The war came on because of the depression." (3312).

Mr. Blackmore can content himself with vague shadowy abstractions like "competition" and "lack of economic protection" as causes of the last war, but Mr. Jaques favors more dramatic and concrete language. It was "Shylock and Marx" who caused the war—and he adds that people are at liberty to put whatever interpretation they like upon the word Shylock. "The world is being blackmailed by Shylock and Marx. . . Does anyone think that after the war we wish to hand everything over to the very people who caused the war." Not only caused the war, but they are the very people "who are the authors of the economic miseries that we have had for the last thirty or forty years. (page 3280). But on page 3268 Mr. Jaques had told us it was "the experts" who caused the great depression. This is puzzling, unless Shylock and Marx rank among the experts.

Social Credit denounces the Bretton Woods solution, but offers its own alternative. Mr. Blackmore suggests lend-lease or mutual aid. He would give our surpluses away (but wouldn't this be exporting unemployment, which Mr. Quelch denounced when practiced by the United States?) "The key to the whole problem is debt-free money both internally and externally." (page 3276)

People do not know about Bretton Woods "because they have been deceived by the press" and they "think that any one who opposes Bretton Woods must be crazy." (page 3277). Certainly any one who tries to follow the Social Credit argument against the measure is likely to be bewildered at times, whether or not he has previously been "deceived" by the press.

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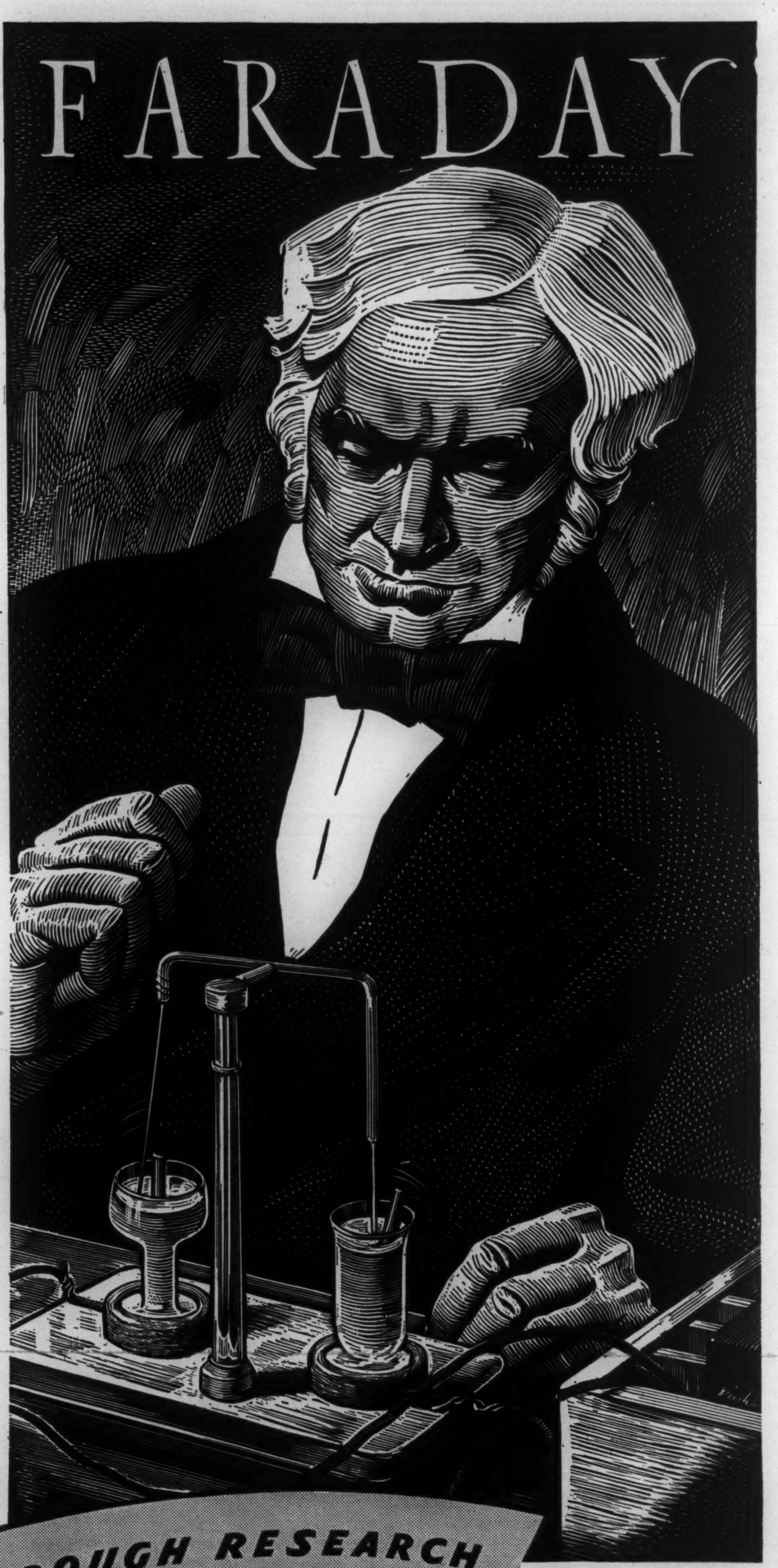

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

In Chisholm Vs. Santa Claus We Are for the Prosecution

By B. K. SANDWELL

HAVING registered some protest against Major-General Chisholm's campaign for the "eradication" of the concept of good and evil, we feel entitled, especially in this particular week of the year, to extend our support to his other campaign, for the eradication of Santa Claus. We do so, we hasten to state, entirely in our personal capacity, and with no intention of committing SATURDAY NIGHT to the campaign; and we shall be delighted to give space in these columns to anybody who wishes to controvert either of the two theses which we shall maintain in this article, which are not at all synonymous or inseparable, and which are (1) that Santa Claus does not exist, and (2) that it is undesirable to lead small children to suppose that he does exist.

Since the majority of our readers probably belong to the class of people who believe that miracles, in the sense of suspensions of the laws of physical nature, do not occur in the twentieth century, and even the minority mostly believe that they do not occur except in very rare instances and for very solemn purposes, and are then usually certified by an appropriate ecclesiastical authority, we shall not devote much space to the proposition that Santa Claus does not exist. We mean by it, of course, that he does not exist in the shape and with the attributes—sleigh and reindeer travelling through the stratosphere, etc.,—which are commonly assigned to him by legend. That form and those attributes have never, we are confident, been certified by any ecclesiastical authority whatever, and most of the ecclesiastical authorities, we fancy, regard the commonly accepted legend with mild disapproval, as calculated to bring the whole business of contemporary sainthood into disrepute.

Teaching a Lie

Those who maintain that Santa Claus exists and drives over, and climbs down the chimney-pots every Christmas Eve need read no further, for if he exists we have no argument against leading children to suppose that he exists. Assuming that he does not exist, the task of our opponents, who have to prove that it is desirable to lead children to believe the untrue proposition that he does exist, seems to us a difficult one. It must require very strong reasons to justify the teaching of a lie to children, and we are personally inclined to the view, which is no doubt that of General Chisholm, that in matters such as this no reasons can possibly be strong enough. However there are people who put forward reasons which they claim to consider strong enough, and we may as well consider them.

The alternative to telling the children that Santa Claus exists is to offer some other explanation of the origin of the gifts which we give them at Christmas time (for I reject the idea that we should not give them any presents, and anyhow that would not do the trick, because other children with whom they are friendly would get presents, and the mystery would still remain). We could of course invent some new and equally imaginary substitute for Santa Claus, but that would not get us any forwarder. The only reasonable alternative seems to be that of telling the children quite frankly that the gifts proceed from their parents and their friends and their relatives.

This is by no means impossible. It is in fact still practiced by a large part of the English-speaking world, and was practiced by almost the whole of it until half a century or so ago. As an institution, Santa Claus is a product of New York, to which city we are also indebted for the all-night celebration of New Year's Eve. Saint Nicholas of Bari was an extremely popular saint with the Netherlanders who settled New York and who remained there in large numbers after it became a British possession. He was, among other attributes, the patron saint of children, and his feast day, December 6, was celebrated by the New York Dutch by giving presents to their moppets. The New York English took over the idea and the saint, transferred his operations to "the night before Christmas", and the thing was done.

New York being the publishing centre for the United States, the idea spread, first gradually, then with wildfire rapidity after the gentlemen of the advertising profession noted its possibilities. But it has never made headway outside of North America; in England the Santa Claus cult is still a "foreign" American importation, and in Scotland we believe it is practically unknown. The English and the Scots both give their gifts to their children with unashamed frankness as coming from themselves. Scotland under Presbyterian influence does not attach much importance to Christmas anyhow, preferring to celebrate New Year.

The real reason for the desire of parents to represent Santa Claus as responsible for Christmas gifts is almost certainly the belief that this will let them out of the ill consequences of failing to give the kids the particular items that they want and have asked for. This would naturally have a special appeal to North Americans, in whose families the children tend to be rather more influential and insistent than they are in England. This, we suggest, is not a very high-grade motive, and would not have much weight in a well-disciplined and controlled family.

Alleged Reasons

The generally assigned reasons are quite different. It is alleged that the Santa Claus myth (1) relieves the child of the obligation of feeling grateful to the parent, and (2) affords the child considerable fun and excitement. As regards (1), we have not noticed that the obligation of feeling grateful weighs at all heavily on the average North American youngster. There may be some truth in (2) for perhaps a couple of Christmases in the child's life; but our own impression is that anything that is gained in those two Christmases is more than offset by the perplexity and eventual disillusionment when the time comes that compels the abandonment of the fiction.

On this point we travel about halfway with General Chisholm. We think that a child when he realizes that he has been misled by his parents in the Santa Claus matter is likely to feel a bit foolish and let-down for a while, especially if the parents make no effort to cushion the shock. He finds himself in a position of inferiority to certain of his playmates who have been told the truth, or have never been told a falsehood. The Santa Claus parents assure themselves that they will always manage to enlighten Little Willie before his playmates begin doing so, but the chances of their getting around to it in time are about one in a thousand. (Of course the parent who tries to maintain the fiction after Little Willie has had the first seed of suspicion planted in his mind is simply too low for consideration in these columns; nothing that we or General Chisholm can say about him is half bad enough!) On the other hand we doubt whether the consequences of Little Willie's learning the truth elsewhere are as bad as General Chisholm maintains, and anyhow it would help to destroy that respect for parental authority (in matters of belief) which that able psychiatrist regards as the most serious weakness of the human race; a child who has caught his parents out in a fiction about Santa Claus is surely more likely to be on his guard about their other fictions concerning trees of the knowledge of good and evil and such things!

Let us try to look at this business with the child's eyes. If Santa Claus can fly over the roofs and come down the chimney, what is to prevent the witches, of whom one reads in Hans Anderson and Grimm, from doing the same thing? The trouble with the whole Santa Claus business is that it brings a large outfit of purely imaginative concepts into the real and active and physical world in which the child lives. It is probably not possible or even desirable to keep children from all knowledge of the fanciful lore about malicious supernatural beings which abounds in all literature, and it is hopeless to try to make small children understand the difference between truth and poetic imagination; but all these other imaginative concepts can be fenced off from the world of today's reality by the assurance that they don't happen *now*. You cannot do that with Santa Claus; if you are going to maintain that he exists at all, then you maintain that he exists and is active *now*, and that the ordinary physical laws on which the child relies for his security—the fact that large and weighty creatures cannot fly through his window or come through a closed door—have no validity against him.

It's a pretty insecure world that the child is now living in anyhow, what of atomic bombs and depressions and streets full of motor-cars going fifty miles an hour. Is there any point in adding to the poor kid's worries?

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The Story of Packaged Wax

REMEMBER the parlour of Grandmother's with its ornate furniture, voluminous drapes, antimacassars and general air of stuffiness? To keep it clean, Grandma made prodigious use of broom and duster plus a liberal application of elbow-grease. She had little aid, for waxes and polishes for woodwork were hard to obtain. However, modern packaging which was to carry them into every home was just around the corner . . . and its advent speedily opened another mass market.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

When Everything Else Fails We Might Try Good Will To Men

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

A YEAR ago the one gift our planet longed for on Christmas Day was Peace. Peace with Victory, Peace with Honor, or Just Peace at Any Price was what it had set its heart on. It dreamed of peace, passionately and exclusively, as a five-year-old dreams of a pair of skates or a talking doll, unable to imagine anything beyond or anything less than its vision.

Well, we got our peace along in 1945 and for a little while, or until the implications of the atomic bomb began to sink in, it kept us occupied and happy. Then we began to look at it more closely and discovered that Peace, the great gift of 1945, wasn't everything we had expected it to be. There didn't seem quite enough to go round and what there was looked rather damaged by accident and rough handling, like a Peace picked up at a fire sale. So this year we'd like something better—a 1946 Atomic model peace, preferably with teeth in it.

We want a lot more things than that, however. We're not nearly so simple in our tastes as we were even a year ago, possibly because the world has turned out to be a good deal more complicated than we realized. So if there is a sort of transcendental Santa Claus who looks after the larger interests of the planet, here is a partial list of what the nations want, or think they want, for 1946.

Russia would like the Atomic Bomb, handsomely gift-wrapped and no strings attached. The Bomb is the one thing that the Soviet has been definite about, so that is one gift that couldn't go wrong. She may have other things on her list but, if she has, she isn't talking about them. The truth is, Santa Claus, that all the nations recently have taken to going off into corners by themselves with their backs to the public, to make up their lists. Come to think of it, open lists openly arrived at would make a fine Christmas gift exchange among the nations, but it's probably too late to think of that now; or else too early. Maybe we'll get around to that by 1956.

CANADA'S list is a very modest one. She'd like a new flag and a lot of new houses and maybe some trade treaties of assorted lengths and sizes. She'd like relief from strike-trouble too, and she has been having some difficulty with people who can't see Bretton Woods for the trees. If this could be straightened out she'd have a very merry Christmas.

England however, needs just about everything, so if you feel like dropping four or five billion dollars into her Christmas stocking it wouldn't come amiss. It's true that a lot of people think it shows a lack of nice feeling to hand out money for Christmas, but on the other hand nice people usually find money very acceptable. That's one item, and if there are any foreign markets still left after the holiday rush she could certainly use them too.

NOBODY seems very clear even yet about what should be given to Germany, but most people seem to agree that she'll have to take what's coming to her. It isn't the ideal gift, but after all it's what she asked for. Anything educational, suitably gift-packaged, would be nice for Japan. They're sure to be polite about it, whether they like it or not.

The Little People in the colonies spread about the world have about given up believing in Santa Claus. Just the same they would probably appreciate a Special Gift Set of the Four Freedoms—it was heavily advertised, you probably remember, as suitable for all skin tones. They'd like the Atlantic Charter too (unframed.) There's no use offering them Dominion Status however, because they say they've outgrown it and won't even try it on for size.

It's hard to make a selection for the United States because the U.S. has *everything*. Like all rich people, though, it's having its troubles. Labor wants higher wages and a chance to curl up with the Company's books and the Company is outraged at the idea because it says its books aren't for public handling but are reserved for intimate browsing by a select group of stockholders. If you can think of anything that will make both sides happy it will be a great help. And if you could find a solution for the Atomic Bomb there would be a lot of happy hearts at Christmas time. Some people think the United States should give it away to Russia and others say No, they've been handing the Soviet Lend Lease for years without ever getting a note of thanks. A lot even agree with Senator Johnson that the Bomb was the Almighty's gift to America and it would be an act of gross indelicacy to hand on to somebody else a present selected exclusively for yourself.

YOU can see, Santa Claus, that there isn't much Christmas spirit abroad in the planet this year. Everybody seems to want something for himself and nobody is very enthusiastic about giving anything away, unless it happens to belong to somebody else. We're just one great big unhappy family who can't seem to agree about anything. There's no use asking us to turn in our national sovereign state on a brand new model, a shiny new World sovereign state in which everybody could share. We're sure that if we did some irresponsible nation would be off riding hell out of it just when we wanted to use it for ourselves. There doesn't seem to be much point either in handing each of us a splendid new set of nationalistic ideals because we would probably find it our painful duty to use it for beating each other over the head.

It might be a good idea if you could persuade the planet to accept the notion that Good Will towards Men is a necessary preliminary to Peace on Earth. Unfortunately this is a rather discredited idea, for although it was the original Christmas Suggestion, no nation in over nineteen hundred years has ever had the curiosity to investigate it and see if it will work. Maybe when all the other stocks of human hope have been used up in the desperate last-minute rush, we might get around to trying it.

The first vessel of the C.P.R.'s postwar cargo fleet, the 10,000 ton turbo-electric vessel, Beaverdell, was launched recently in Scotland. Sir Harry Lauder, a guest at the launching, "inspects" the bottle prior to the ceremony of sending her on her way.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Moscow Conference Played Down; Clear U.S. Statement on China

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

NOW we come to the two or three articles which seem bound, in the nature of things, to lie unread in the midst of the year-end festivities. Perhaps it would be just as well for everyone, and a bit better for me, if they were to remain unwritten. But the code of our profession is as rigid in this respect as that of the theatre or the circus: the show must go on, the columns must be written, the paper must go to press. Be that as it may, writing articles for the waste-paper pile is a hard assignment.

Not that there is any lack of topics, ranging from interesting to "croocial" — that is, for any other time but Christmas. Just the list of those assumed to be under discussion in Moscow is sufficient. By way of easing into their work these foreign ministers who couldn't even agree on Bulgaria in September are going to take up the control of the atomic bomb.

Then, it seems from the personnel of the American delegation, they will take up Russia's demand for a share in the control and reshaping of Japan. Any concessions which the Americans feel like making in their sphere of influence in Japan will probably be accompanied by requests for Soviet concessions in Eastern Europe.

Then there is a burning question in Persia, where things are happening in the Russian-occupied zone which will call for the quoting of treaties and agreements solemnly signed in 1941 and reaffirmed in 1943 at the Teheran Conference.

The Soviets have given an angry answer, through the medium of the official newspaper *Pravda* and the pen of their most biting polemicist, David Zaslavsky, to the U.S. suggestion that all three powers withdraw their troops from Persia at once. This suggestion of mutual withdrawal is a "fuss" which "reactionary circles" are making "to divert attention from the attacks of the Persian police on the democratic movement in Iranian Azerbaijan."

Ungracious Retort

Zaslavsky's real counter, however, is a demand to know why there are any American troops at all in Persia, when the U.S. has no agreement with the Persian Government in this matter. "There is no agreement, but there are troops! When did they appear? Why did they appear? Where are they? How many are they? Why do they remain there? When are they leaving, and are they leaving? . . . There are no answers to these questions. We would think that good democratic manners require an answer. . ."

This must rank as the war's high in ingratitude. As the whole world knows — and we credit Zaslavsky's Soviet readers with the intelligence and the memory to be included here —the few thousand American troops sent to Persia went there to organize a transport route for Lend-Lease supplies which were freely given and delivered to the door, at the moment of Russia's direst need.

The 6,000 Americans still remaining in Persia, all non-combat units are trying to salvage something out of hundreds of millions in equipment used by the Persian Gulf Command. They are being used for no political maneuvers. The State Department has advanced their date of departure even though Russia would not agree to do likewise with her army of 75,000 in the north.

If the Soviets are *genuinely* suspicious of the small American force in Persia (the attitude they have assumed could be no more than a maneuver), then one can only say that the entire Lend-Lease project has signally failed to increase Soviet confidence in the U.S.

Greece and Moscow

Zaslavsky then proceeds to ask why there are British troops in Egypt, Greece and Palestine. That is also an easy question to answer. They have been in Egypt and Palestine protecting the Suez Canal and the whole Middle East, crossroads of the world. They prevented Rommel from breaking through here and turning Russia's southern flank, in those very months when German armies stood on the Volga, and perilously near to the Baku oil field. Had they not succeeded, there would have been no Lend-Lease route through Persia.

They are in Greece finishing up a job begun in 1941, when, according to a document tabled at the Nuremberg Trial, they forced Hitler to postpone his date for invading Russia by over a month. What that month might have meant for Moscow Mr. Zaslavsky can estimate as well as anyone.

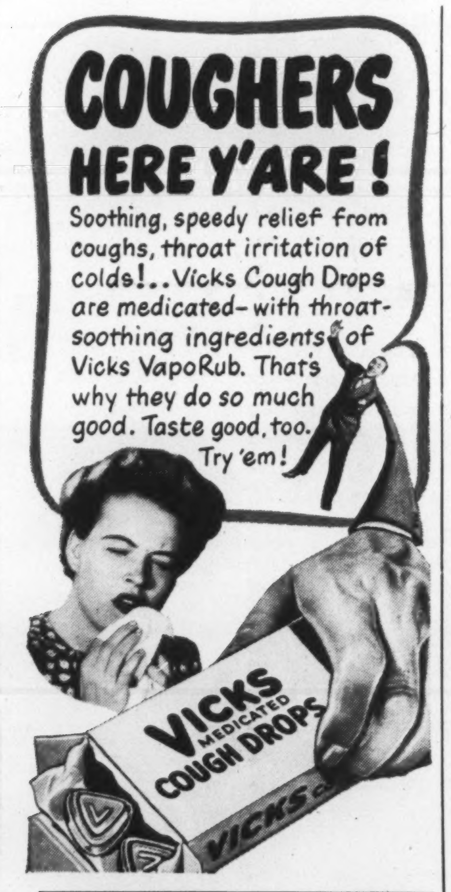
It would be more seemly if instead of his raucous shouting he were to express just the tiniest show of contrition that, while the British were standing alongside the Greeks, emulating their greatest heroes of old in their defiance of both fascists tyrants, in that dire spring of 1941, his own country was still supplying the German conqueror.

But he has no time for contrition. He has still to list a string of questions concerning the presence of American troops in China. "There is no agreement there, but American troops are there; also some very prominent American generals (that's for General Marshall, obviously). These troops are acting. Why? What for? How many? How long?"

Has it then become reprehensible, and ground for suspicion, to support a government of one of the Big 5 nations of the Security Council, a government with whom the Soviet Union signed a treaty of alliance and mutual support only last August? Did the Soviet Union not really want to see this government supported, and can it not see as well as anybody the indications that U.S. public opinion will force the return home of its troops from China within a matter of months?

One realizes that the motive of our policy, accepted quite generally by our public, of helping to spread freedom and self-government across the world, and only wishing the ultimate good of the common people of Greece or Persia, India or China, Germany or Japan, Argentina or Bulgaria, will not be accepted in Moscow as so disinterested.

But if in spite of all our support for the Soviet in war supplies, of the genuine humanitarian concern which we have shown through the vast U.N.R.R.A. project, the overwhelming part of whose shipments have gone into the Soviet-occupied zone of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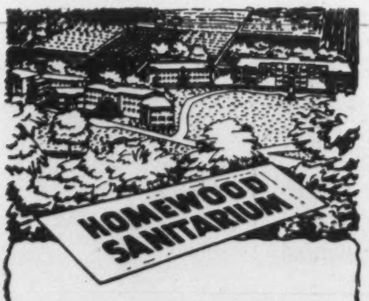

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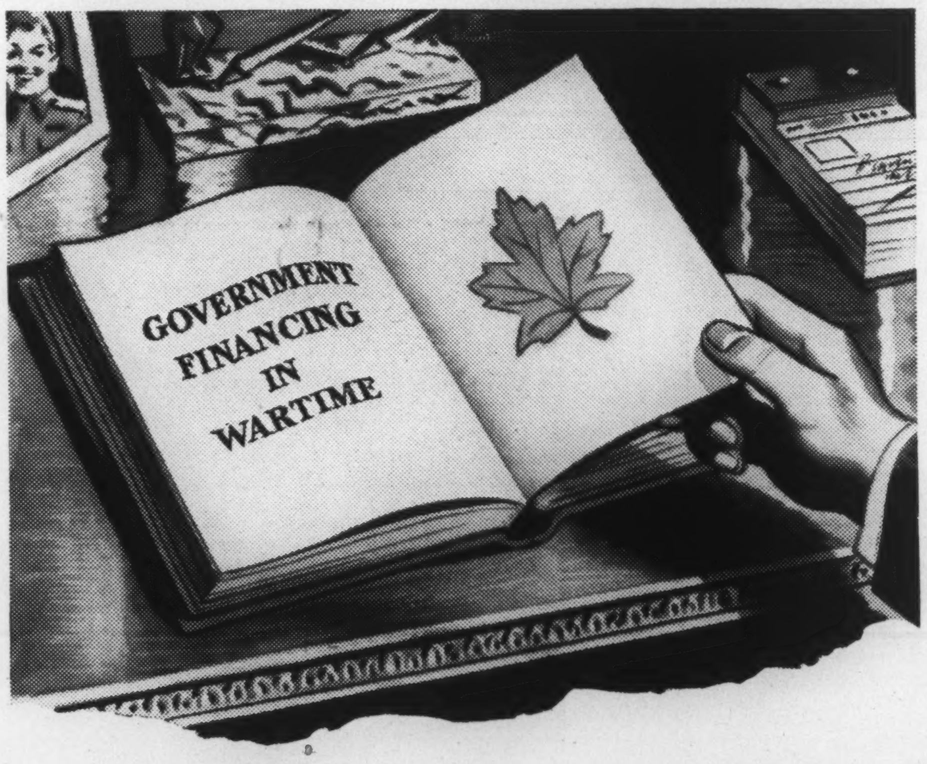

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Europe, and all the evidence that our public opinion holds a severe check over any imperialist tendencies which members of our governments or military command may display, and above and beyond that, the proof that our people will not go to war unless absolutely driven to it, the Soviets still feel such suspicion of us, then it is certainly right to play down hopes of any real settlement of differences in the Moscow Conference, or the effective functioning of the U.N.O. under its present set-up.

This seems poor stuff to write as we approach the great day of peace. Any commentator worthy of his job asks himself constantly these days, what line should he take? Should he repeat over and over again that every day everything is getting better and better, and peace must come if we just keep saying it will?

The Commentator's Choice

Should he affirm that, with the U.N.O. about to go into action, we are on the highroad to world government at last, when, while British, American, Canadian and French leaders are proclaiming that a part of our national sovereignty must be transferred to the world body, and an elected world assembly set up, Moscow is denouncing this as a project of "fascists." Or should he simply say that our conduct and aims in Greece, Palestine and Indonesia are no different from Soviet aims and conduct in Poland and Persia, and abandon the field to the cynics?

Over and over again one ponders the moral problem, and always the answer is the same: the only useful thing one can do is to keep trying to present the truth of the situation. The development in Greece has been extremely disappointing. But we did allow the Left a large share in the liberation government set up last year, and invite Soviet representatives to help us to supervise a fair election.

What more could we have done? When the Left tried to grab the whole power we prevented them. Now we have suppressed a Rightist government and put in a moderate one. The offer to the Soviets to observe the elections, in which all parties will take part freely, still stands.

Indonesia looks from the headlines to be a very bad business, which is worrying a lot of people. What is the truth of the situation there? It is true that there was agitation for self-government even before the war.

The Dutch were slow in satisfying this urge, yet their rule improved notably in the first forty years of this century. Far from brutally exploiting the Indies, they carried out a vast economic development there, under which the population multipied yet still enjoyed a constantly rising standard of living.

Facts On Indonesia

It is an established fact that the Japanese organized and armed extremist groups; and their success in this was greatly aided by the circumstances of the sudden transfer of the Indies from MacArthur's command to Mountbatten's.

The result was that the Japs had six free weeks to carry on their shenanigans before the first British forces could arrive. Now what is going on there is blamed on "British imperialism." Could the Americans have done much differently, had the last-minute transfer of responsibility not taken place?

For it is obvious that the elements acting under the fine slogan of "Indonesian independence" are quite incapable of bringing law and order to the Indies. Far from showing a willingness to release and succor our prisoners of war and the 200,000 Dutch internees, and disarm and secure the Japanese, the Indonesian extremists have attacked the internees and collaborated with the Japs.

The best indication of the insupportability of their claims to represent the population and give them good rule is the fact that the brutal atrocities which they have carried out have finally brought moderate Indonesians to the conviction that they must aid the British and Dutch in suppressing them.

The Indonesian independence movement has split wide open, and the moderate faction has decided to employ its Peace Preservation Corps to protect British convoys and help in restoring law and order throughout Java.

Coming around to China, one can signal a great improvement in the situation, aided by a clarification of both American and Soviet policy. This has been due in the first place to the prompt and incisive action of Chinese Nationalist and American forces in placing strong government armies in the North, averting a disastrous division of the country and a situation resembling that in Spain, but on a grand scale, which might have been an ulcer in Soviet-American relations for years.

This action seems to have induced the Soviets, in the second place, to carry out promptly their obligation to turn over control of Manchuria to the Chinese Government. Thirdly, the Chinese Communists, seeing their hope of taking over a huge industrialized bloc in the north, including the chief cities and ports, rapidly fading, have been made more amenable to compromise. And finally, Truman's clear re-statement of American policy, arising out of the Hurley affair, has provided a new basis of settlement.

American forces, the President declared, will not be used "to influence the course of any Chinese internal strife." He called for a cessation of hostilities between the National Government and the Chinese Communists for the purpose of returning all China to effective Chinese control." And he asked further that "a national conference of representatives of major political elements be arranged to develop an early solution to the present internal strife, a solution which will bring about the unification of China."

When a coalition government has been set up, giving "fair and effective representation" to major political factions, the Chinese Communists must give up their independent armies and merge their forces into the Chinese National Army. Only then — and here is the condition which has made Truman's declaration palatable to the Yenan Communists—will the United States be prepared to consider favorably a Chinese request for credits and loans to build up the country.

Lastly comes the clause which may win Soviet co-operation in this program. "The maintenance of peace in the Pacific may be jeopardized, if not frustrated, unless Japanese influence in China is wholly removed, and China takes her place as a peaceful, democratic and unified nation."

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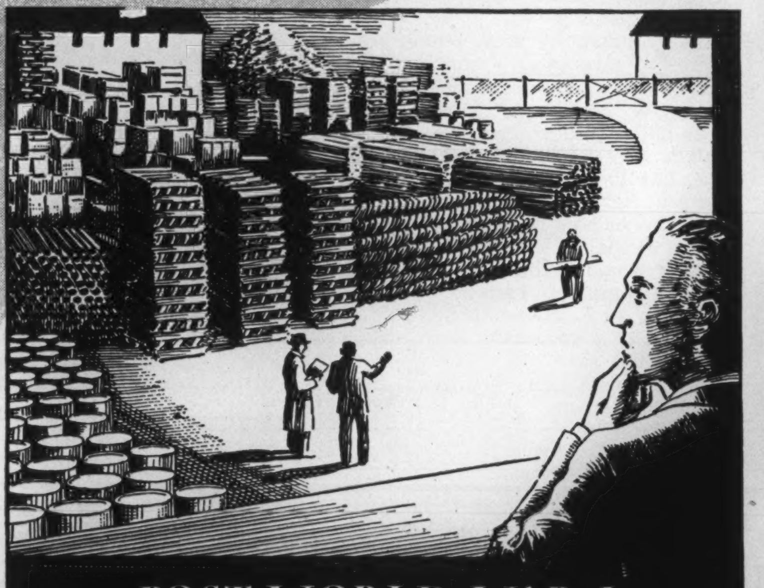

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POST-WORLD WAR II
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Nation Associates in Conference on Atom

By DOROTHY ANNE MACDONALD

Mrs. A. B. Macdonald attended the Nation Associates Conference at the Astor Hotel in New York city on the first, second and third of December.

Scientists who worked on the development of the atomic bomb agree there can be no adequate defense against it. Sixty scientists at Chicago last July opposed the use of the atomic bomb by the United States against Japan.

Under the present United Nations Charter the atom control commission would be responsible to the security council. The production of atomic bombs in any country would enable a small nation by a sneak attack to wipe out a large nation. Does this alter the U.N.O. Charter which is dependent on the security of the big three?

"THE only defence against atomic explosives is the prevention of war itself," warned Professor Ivan A. Getting, expert consultant to the U.S. Secretary of War and one of the top ranking authorities on the atomic bomb. He was speaking to the delegates from the United States and Canada at the Nation Associates annual forum held during the first three days of December. The atomic bomb was the theme of the conference.

Scientists—Prof. Louis N. Rideneur, Prof. H. Smyth (author of the official report on the atomic bomb), Dr. L. Szilard and Dr. Weisskopf—who had worked on the development of the bomb submitted reports to the conference. Dr. H. V. Evatt, Foreign Minister of Australia, Professor Harold Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt spoke to a large dinner audience on the last evening of the conference. C. C. F. leader M. J. Coldwell spoke at one of the sessions.

After hearing scientists who are intimately acquainted with the story of the atomic bomb the delegates came away with the overwhelming conviction: civilization can not survive another war. "The possibility of making an adequate defense against atomic missiles is so vanishingly small as to be zero from any practical viewpoint," said Professor Getting.

The scientists, responsible for developing the atomic bomb, recognize the danger inherent in their discovery. They felt this danger to be so great that last July, even before V-J day, sixty of them at Chicago expressed the view that since Japan was essentially defeated it would be wrong to attack her cities with atomic bombs as if such bombs were merely another military weapon.

After Hiroshima they were requested to exercise the utmost discretion in their public expression of opinion. "Most of the scientists responded to this request," Dr. Szilard explained, "because we took it to mean that Hiroshima was being followed up by discussions between the United States, Great Britain and Russia, as indeed we think it should have been."

Warnings from scientists and more enlightened politicians apparently have not convinced everyone that we could not survive another war. Major-General Leslie R. Groves, who was in charge of the atomic bomb program for the U. S. Government (referred to for secrecy reasons as the Manhattan Project), speaking before a committee of the U. S. Senate, warned his hearers that forty million Americans might be wiped out in a future atomic war. But that apparently is nothing to get upset about since, the general continued, "the surviving Americans would retaliate." General Groves explained that the bomb would not do away with conventional armies and navies but must be integrated with our present army and the whole defence structure.

Illusion of Security

Such thinking may very well leave us with a false sense of security. What advantage will it be to the United States or any other great power to outnumber a small aggressor nation in atomic bombs, armies, navies or air power? Even if the U.S. has 10,000 bombs and another nation only 5,000, the fact that the U.S. has twice as many bombs will not save her from destruction, if only 5,000 bombs are needed to wipe her out of existence. The result of such attacks would be mutual destruction.

No amount of courage or moral strength, such as the inhabitants of England showed during the German blitz, could save the inhabitants of either country in an atomic war. As Dr. Ivan Getting pointed out, "Had the Germans had available atomic explosives, nothing could have prevented the total destruction of England by V-2's short of capitulation."

"The essential difference which you may observe in Washington is not between Democrats and Republicans or between Progressives and Conservatives but rather between those who have understood what atomic bombs mean and those who have not," Dr. Szilard told the conference.

It is only if we understand what atomic bombs mean that we can

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recognize how the atomic age has put an end to the security of the big three. As Edgar Ansel Mowrer pointed out, "Even the biggest of them could conceivably be knocked out by a sneak attack by a second-rate power".

Before the discovery of the atomic bomb we were willing to accept an international organization based on the power and good will of the big three. The other countries were asked to "trust" to the good-will of the U.S., Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Does the potential use of the atomic bomb by a small nation weaken the security of the big three sufficiently to merit a change in the constitution of the U.N.O?

Responsibility

The Washington proposals do not state whether the atomic commission is to be responsible to the security council or to the assembly. They propose to set up a commission under the U.N.O. which would be instructed to eliminate "from national armaments atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction." In order to ensure that its decisions are being carried out inspection and other "means" are to be used.

Foreign Minister Evatt pointed out that the Atomic Bomb like every new armament is clearly covered by the United Nations provision giving the Assembly a right to take the initiative with respect to international agreements for armament regulation. "The set up of the commission, therefore will have to be discussed in the Assembly of the United Nations Organization and in the legislature of individual nations. But, once the international agreement is entered into and the new agency is established under the United Nations Organization, obviously there can be no place for a veto power on the decisions of the agency. All nations must be bound alike", said Mr. Evatt.

If the veto power is still to be effective in this respect any member of the security council could refuse to allow the U.N.O. inspectors into their country. It is quite obvious that if nations are to put any confidence into international inspection it must apply to every country.

Scientists who attended the Nation Associates Conference are in favor of a system of international inspection, proposed in the Washington statement. Dr. Leo Szilard suggested that this inspection could be strengthened if scientists swore an oath of allegiance to the world organization. Once a year leading scientists would have an opportunity to visit the world organization, to exchange information on atomic development and to report any breach of regulations by their country. This would be a stepping stone towards the acceptance by individual citizens of the world organization's final authority.

Facilities for War

According to the United Nations Charter each nation is obligated to place at the disposal of the Security Council, not only its armed forces, but its warlike "facilities." The atomic bomb, therefore, comes under warlike facilities, and the commission for its control once set up would be responsible to the security council.

The whole question boils down to this: Are we going to concentrate power in the Security Council by giving it control of atomic energy or are we going to place it with the assembly? Has the position of the big three been weakened sufficiently to merit this change?

The present system, that is with power in the hands of the big three and national sovereignties zealously protected, has already failed in that it has not prevented war in the Balkans, Indonesia, China or the Middle East. "The present task is not to commit our sovereign nations, nor to give up a portion of our sovereignty but to create institutions capable of handling those forces over which the sovereign peoples have no control whatsoever," said Lt. Kingman Brewster.

Surely some reorganization of the relationship between the big three and the other members of the U.N.O. is inevitable. "I do not think the ordinary citizen of Great Britain thought that the war was being fought to organize the conditions upon which an evil social system shall be imposed in the name of law and order upon the peoples of South-Eastern Europe," said Professor Harold Laski in his speech Monday evening. We have to accept the principle that democracy must prevail — that is the rule of the majority within a country. The principle that England is following, in doing her utmost to see that free elections in Greece are held, must be recognized.

Can we expect to have peace when this condition of free elections does not exist in every country? And yet an optimist might say with Plato that the Minister of education must be more important than the Minister of war. According to this formula we could win over to democracy through example and education those who are not as yet convinced.

In the words of Helen G. Douglas, member of Congress from California and wife of the movie actor Melvin Douglas, "If we set for ourselves here at home along with the goal of international peace, a goal of full employment and prosperity and really fight to win these objectives, we shall at the same time be an example to the world, which will win for us not only friendship and cooperation but a belief in our way of doing things. We can win this kind of friendship only through example, never through force".

In these days when the skies seem to be falling about us, we must, as Mrs. Roosevelt so wisely says, "have the courage to have faith in peoples throughout the world". Man has a big decision to make: he must either find the faith and courage to live in harmony with other men or he must walk blindly along his selfish road to destruction. In either case he now faces his last chance.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Flames Seen on Arabian Sea May Prove to Have Atomic Source

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

THE most tremendous earthquake in many years recently shook India, Persia and Arabia. It appeared to have its centre in the Arabian Sea off the northwestern tip of India. The unusual feature of this earthquake is described in dispatches arriving from the affected area—the issuing of great sheets of flame from the Arabian Sea during the earthquake.

This observation may result in a new viewpoint concerning earthquakes, but until the fully authenticated observations concerning the flames are available seismologists will withhold judgment.

If the reality of the phenomenon is established it is probable, or at least possible, that the scientists may find it necessary to take into account atomic energy activities taking place in the earth as the primary cause not only of earthquakes but also the more general activity of mountain building and the raising of the continents.

The atomic bomb had nothing to do with the cause of the earthquake. Of that the Rev. Joseph Lynch, S.J., director of the Seismological Observatory at Fordham University, is certain.

Stories of sheets of flame coming from the sea will require very definite confirmation, he declared. There are many reports, he added, of flashes of light accompanying earthquakes and of fires being started by earthquakes.

Friction caused by moving masses of rock grating against each other could account for almost all previous observations of heat, fire and light, he explained, and until some other source is established it is wise to keep one's feet on the ground.

As to whether atomic energy processes are at the root of seismic and geological phenomena one man's theory is as good as another's, said Father Lynch.

Geologists have been casting about for a long time for a satisfactory explanation of the tremendous forces that have been at work in shaping the earth's crust.

Dr. William Bowie, then director of geodesy, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, presented about thirty years ago a theory of isostasy which explained the lifting up of the continents by assigning to the rocks under the continents a lighter weight than the rocks under the ocean beds. The heavy rock areas would press harder on the plastic lower strata and squeeze the lighter rocks upward until equilibrium was reached.

Lord Rayleigh, investigating the distribution of radium in rocks, found that this element, which produces heat as a product of its radioactivity, was sufficiently plentiful to more than compensate for the loss of heat by the earth so that the earth should be growing warmer.

Professor Arthur Holmes, a Scotch geologist, found that potassium, a light weight element, also radioactive and very much more plentiful than radium, was producing heat enough to produce the same effect in the earth.

Professor John Joly, of Oxford, developed a theory that alternate heating by radioactivity and cooling would account for the principal mountain-building processes.

Sufficient to Melt Continent

The splitting of a uranium atom releases instantly from that substance more than 1,000 times as much heat as radium during its hundreds of thousands of years of slow decay. This brings a new extremely important factor of large magnitude into geological problems. Uranium is universally distributed in very small amounts in granite rocks which are the principal constituents of continental land masses.

Despite the small amounts of uranium present in each cubic inch of rock the total amount in a large mass of rock is very large. In the land mass under North America to a depth of 250 miles there is, assuming uniform distribution, more than 1,000,000,000,000,000 tons of it. If all of this were fissioned and the released energy appeared as heat it would be much more than sufficient to melt the entire continental block.

Underground strata make an excellent atomic energy furnace. The neutrons from an exploding uranium atom cannot escape, and neither can the intense radiation. It must all appear in the form of heat. Fast neutrons will convert uranium 238 into plutonium and then explode it. Slow neutrons will explode uranium 235 atoms. There are atoms of thorium and other explodable atoms in the rocks not included in the calculations.

If a continental block 250 miles thick were heated by atomic energy to a temperature of 2,000 degrees Centigrade its expansion by heat alone would raise the block to a height of four miles.

Cracking Process

If the melted underground strata were a lens-shaped mass the surface layer would be cracked as it was lifted, which could produce the river valleys; and, as the surface rock layers were stretched at the middle high point and slid down the slope toward the edge, the folding and crumpling, which observation shows has taken place in mountain building, could be an obvious consequence.

Great quantities of gases trapped in the molten rock would escape through the cracks in the surface and likewise quantities of the rock.

The Himalaya Mountains in southern Asia are very young. They are still in the building process. The raising process is accompanied by earthquakes. If there were such a molten mass beneath this area its expansion could cause an earthquake by a cracking of the crust, and if this crack reached down to the molten mass the earthquake could be accompanied by the emission of incandescent gases, appearing as sheets of flame, such as the dispatches from India describe.

Professor Perry Byerly, of the University of California, in his book "Seismology", records a number of reports of flashes of light in connection with earthquakes, and one case in California in which hot gases coming from an earthquake crack in the ground burned near-by trees.

Whether the actual process is as described remains to be determined, but there is no doubt that the atomic energy factor will become an important problem for the geologists and may cause them to slice their time estimates of tens of millions of years for given events down to a very small fraction of such periods.

Another important problem is presented by the report of Dr. H. U. Sverdrup, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, who finds the temperature of ocean-bottom waters just slightly above freezing, about 36 degrees Fahrenheit. This would indicate a similar temperature for the rocks under the ocean. Continental rocks near the surface are 20 degrees warmer, and at equal depths at which the ocean temperature was measured, nearly 5,000 feet, the continental rocks have temperatures well over 100 degrees.

This would seem to indicate the need for an inquiry into the possibility that the earth is essentially a cold body and gets its internal heat from atomic energy processes now concentrated in the continental masses.

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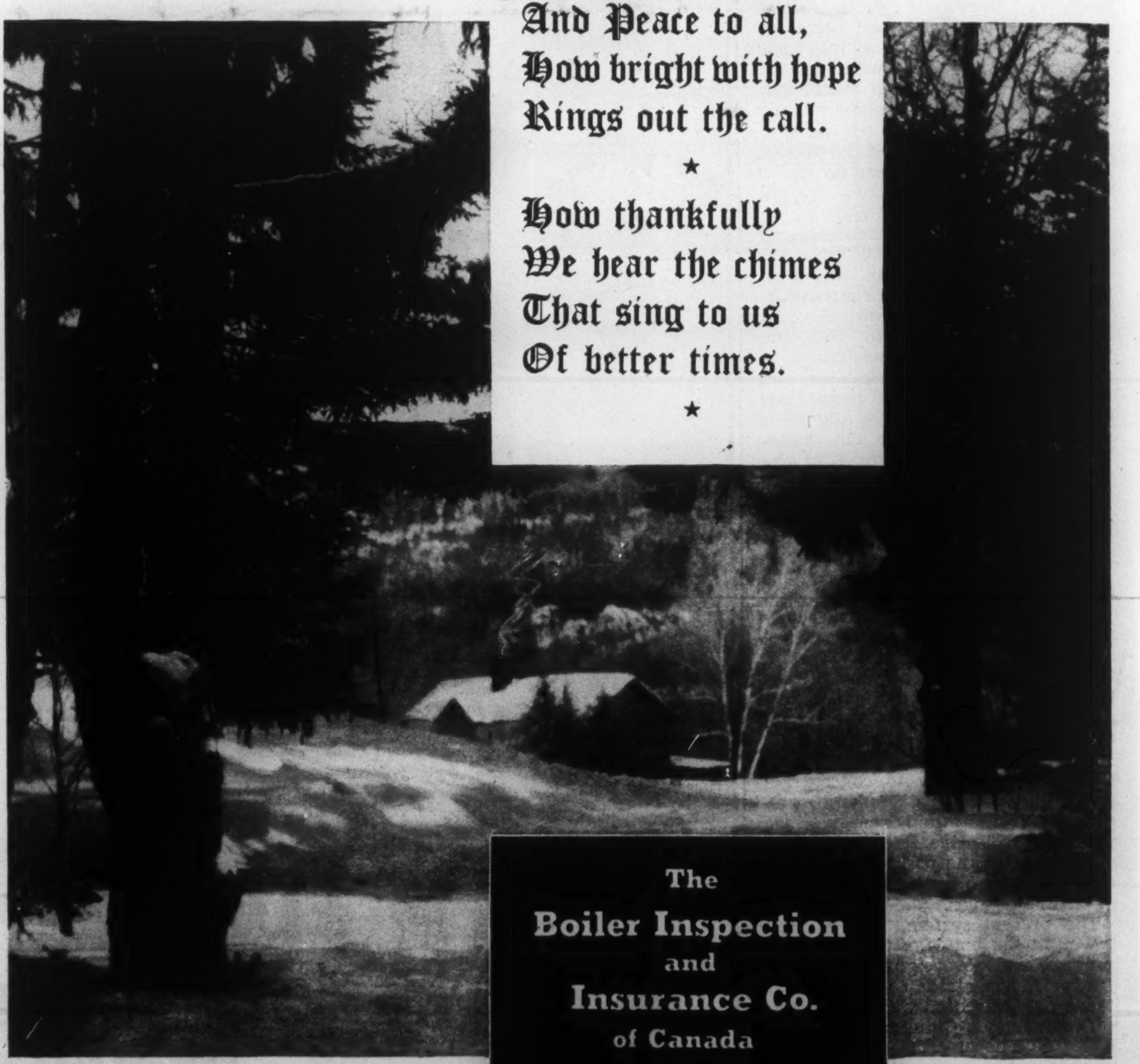

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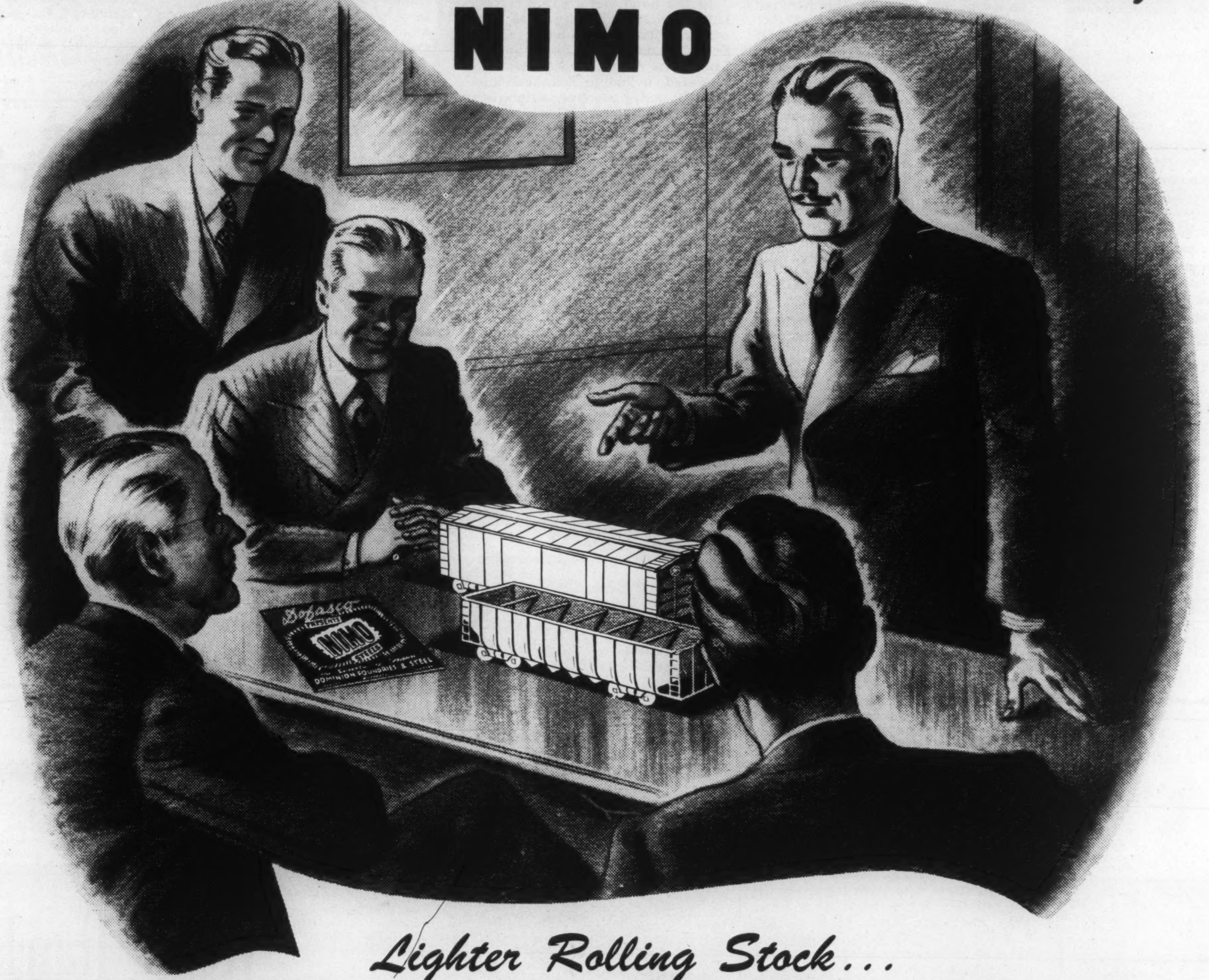

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No Tears As Reporters Leave Hotel Scribe

By JOHN O'REILLY

The dreadful conditions under which war correspondents had to work are recalled here by Mr. O'Reilly, Paris correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, who, with reporters from all over the world, was stationed at the Hotel Scribe in Paris, which has recently been evacuated.

No heat, the constant failure of the lights so that correspondents had to crowd around a candle to write, the ringing of bells all through the night to announce handouts and communiques, are memories which may make amusing anecdotes now but which must have been far from being so in actual fact.

Paris.

THE Hotel Scribe, in Rue Scribe, Paris, which became the Paris home of war correspondents and headquarters of the valiant public relations forces of Supreme Allied Headquarters immediately after the liberation of the city and which was the scene of some of the heaviest verbal battles of the war, was evacuated recently by the correspondents who had remained there during this postwar period. No tears were shed.

War correspondents moved into the Scribe while the wild scenes of the liberation of the French capital were still in progress. As they were the first uniformed Allied forces to come to roost, they were the subject of great curiosity and emotional greetings. Hundreds of women descended on the hotel, all wanting to see an ally. Correspondents are naturally a hard-working lot, and finally military police had to be stationed at the door to protect them from mass feminine adulation. There were instances of the line being penetrated, but the news of the war kept moving out of the hotel.

For a time the only war correspondents there were those who had entered the city with the French and American troops, but when Supreme Headquarters moved from London to Paris, another swarm of correspondents came with it.

There was a period of adjustment which has continued until the present. To begin with, the hotel had been occupied by German propaganda forces, and after the change it took some time before the hotel employees could refrain from saying "nein" and similar Germanic phrases.

Cold and Discomfort

Public Relations officers set up a press conference room and lined it with war maps. It was the coldest place south of the Arctic Circle. Three press conferences were held daily and all of those stories about the Battle of the Bulge and the general progress of the Allied armies across Europe, which were datelined "Supreme Allied Headquarters" came out of the Hotel Scribe.

Communications were set up in the hotel. There was a bar and restaurant in the basement. Thus there were some correspondents covering headquarters who didn't get out of the building for a week at a time. They ate, slept, wrote their stories. A walk of twenty feet in the open air was all that was necessary to get to the barber shop.

When the Army issued orders about the withholding of news, as in the case of the famous news blackout during the Ardennes breakthrough, the result was fierce verbal battles in the conference room.

Harassed public relations officers found their system denounced frequently, once as the "worst public relations setup in six years of war." They also were told that they could call their department "private relations" if the wanted to, but they had no right to call it "public relations." These battles went on and on and in the end it was miraculous that more or less friendly relations prevailed.

In the hotel were war correspondents from all over the world, Americans, British, Canadians, Chinese, South Americans and numerous Europeans after their countries were liberated, including Scandinavians.

Their tastes were all different and there was many an officer who rued the day he ever signed up for the public relations branch.

Last winter there was no heat in the hotel. The lights went out frequently and often correspondents stood at the hall desk and wrote their stories around a communal candle or gas torch.

The Army used to announce military developments at all hours of the day and night. Many correspondents complained that they missed news because they would be sleeping when the news was handed out. Public relations officers installed a system of bells throughout the hotel and would ring once for a handout and three times for a communique which was so important that it was read immediately without waiting to be mimeographed.

Some correspondents then complained that they could not hear the bells. The public relations officers said they'd fix that. They took out the bells and installed a system of horns which sounded something like V weapons. They would blast away all night. Correspondents who were not interested in spot news stories couldn't sleep and began slipping out into the hall and cutting the wires. More stormy scenes ensued, and Colonel Ernest R. Depuy, veteran authority on the campaigns of 1870 and 1871, hinted darkly at what might happen to saboteurs.

Either Wet or Dry

The bar also was a curious institution. At times there would be plenty of cognac and champagne for sale and then would come dry spells with nothing but pale wine and tomato juice. Attendance at the bar fluctuated in direct proportion to the drinkables.

Bathing was another problem. All sorts of provisions for the supply of hot water were tried but it was impossible to satisfy everybody. Finally the hot water was turned on until ten o'clock in the morning.

Morning newspaper correspondents who slept late would leave a call for 9:45. Then they would get up, fill the tub with hot water and go back to bed. When they awoke at noon it was still warm enough to bathe in.

There are endless anecdotes which might be recounted concerning this establishment but there is space here to record but briefly the passing of a curious institution which historians may have a tendency to overlook when they set down their chronicles of the war. The building is still standing. Its carpets are worn and a dusty lonesomeness has long since descended on the bar and its supplies of tomato juice.

Marking a third of a century for "Maggie and Jiggs," editors and publishers from all parts of the United States gathered in the Waldorf Astoria, N.Y., to honor George McManus, creator of the famous comic strip characters. This birthday cake was presented to McManus at a luncheon attended by 1,200 persons. We can easily imagine Maggie's reaction to this bevy of beauties, if this were Jiggs.

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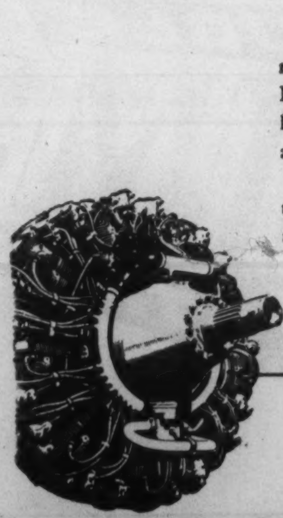

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REVIEWS CANADA'S POST WAR PLANS

A. E. Arscott, President, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Says Preparation Well Advanced for Increased Production Civilian Goods. Foreign Trade Essential.

Fiscal Policy Major Factor

S. M. Wedd, General Manager, Presents Strong Statement of Bank. Record Deposits.

ALLAN E. ARSCOTT, C.B.E.
President

At the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce held December 11th at the head office in Toronto, Mr. Allan E. Arscott, C.B.E., President, addressed the meeting, in part, as follows:

I could not begin my remarks to-day more fittingly than by voicing the feeling that is uppermost in our hearts: reverent thankfulness — thankfulness for the end of the fighting in two vast theatres of war, for the victory of the year that is past and for the noble services of the armed forces. For those of Canada's youth who will never return we can neither express nor adequately record the full measure of our sympathy to their sorrowing parents and relatives.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

With the abrupt change this year in an economic system geared over a five-year period to unprecedented war demands and with crop yields relatively lower, due in a large measure to unfavourable weather, our gross national production has declined. According to the Bank's analysis of data from all parts of Canada, industrial production has dropped about one-third during the year owing to termination of most of the war contracts. On the other hand, with preparations for the resumption of full-scale production of civilian goods well advanced in many units it is reasonable to assume that the downward trend is tapering off and an upturn is in prospect.

FOREIGN TRADE CONTRACTED

Foreign "trade" has contracted, as the great flow of war supplies from this country to its forces abroad and to its Allies has lessened and as imports of war materials from other nations have declined. Both exports and imports of "commercial" products remain at a high level, with a value about fifty per cent above the pre-war average.

Looking at the longer term range of the national economy, from information the Bank has been able to gather, possible capital investments during the next four or five years, apart from public works, are conservatively estimated in excess of three billion dollars. These capital investments which cover diversified fields, including home building, farm improvement, manufacturing industry, mining, transportation, utilities, new buildings, furnishings and machinery, will contribute to a high level of employment and a relatively high national income.

The spirit of enterprise is high; business men are ready and anxious to get ahead with post-war trade and production. Money and credit are available for a large investment such as this but obstacles which retard capital from being put to work will have to be removed. A positive step in this direction would be a further substantial modification of the Excess Profits Tax, which would serve to stimulate investment of capital with relative expansion of employment. Also, there are two other vital requirements: stability in labor conditions and relative stability in prices. The speed with which such investment will be made depends, to a large extent, upon how the situation develops in the above respects. We shall need correlation of all factors, as well as favourable international conditions, to realize in full the opportunities for our people which could be derived from this program.

SAVINGS AND INFLATION

With heavy taxes, price controls and rationing, and with the public generally co-operating by investing their savings mainly in Victory Bonds, Canada has prevented the substantial rise in prices which would otherwise have occurred. If we are to avoid undoing all the good that has been done we must move carefully and judiciously in adjusting our present position to peacetime. Also I may say in this connection that it is necessary that constructive legislation and regulations by public administration shall continue to have support of the people; otherwise failure may lie in the path we travel to bring this country through the immediate post-war period in a healthy economic condition.

There has been a great deal of discussion on inflation but since it has been materially held in check during the war there is the feeling in some quarters that the threat has been exaggerated and that "it can't happen here". On the contrary, with the large amount of savings accumulated and the shortages that presently exist in supplies, the position as regards inflation is more dangerous than at any time during the war.

RESERVE PURCHASING POWER

Even if the production of civilian goods now in short supply were as high as in 1938 it would not be adequate to satisfy the demand which has accumulated over the past six years. It can readily be seen therefore, what would occur if a surge of spending were to develop without restraint. One obvious result would be to reduce the purchasing power of the hard-earned dollars saved during the war years. Until reconversion to civilian production can get well under way in the next year or eighteen months the public generally cannot expect to spend wisely more than their currently available income. It would, of course, be a satisfaction to everyone to be able to obtain at once all the things they have had to do without during the war period but since the savings which have been set aside with that purpose in mind are not immediately expendable because of short supplies, it augurs well for a long period of increased production and employment.

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND EMPLOYMENT

There has been much preliminary talk about post-war targets and goals, the most common of which is employment for all who are willing and able to work. To move from a war economy to full peacetime production undoubtedly will cause dislocations. We have been operating to a large degree through necessity in an era of "cost plus". In many instances this has not been conducive to the achievement of competitive efficiency. Our industrial development was sponsored under a set of conditions that in the main disappeared with the close of hostilities. We now move in the direction of internal and external competition and sooner or later it will need to be realized that it is pricing that is important. In the final analysis this in effect means productive efficiency.

Labour has been suggesting two commendable objectives; jobs and sustained employment. In an industrial economy employment is the result of the demand for goods and services; in other words consumption is the necessary complement of production and steady employment suggests continuity of consumption. Individuals by and large are no longer self-sufficient. They contribute to a productive process and the amount they receive for their services, measured in terms of wages and salaries, enables them to provide the requirements of living. If it is conceded that the selling price of services enters directly into the costs and on into consumer prices, then it is obvious that the volume of consumer purchases in the main will be affected by what the dollar will buy. This of course will have a governing influence on production and continuous employment.

FOREIGN TRADE

The Canadian economy, to a great degree, has been and will be dependent on export trade. Because of the war all our resources were in demand and the swelling of our exports to unprecedented levels resulted in high domestic prosperity. Now it is our postwar task to seek outlets for our productive capacity so as to maintain a satisfactory standard of living. What we shall be able to accomplish in this direction will depend not only on our own efforts, but particularly on trade and economic policies adopted by other countries, and at the moment the situation in this respect is beclouded. However, it is encouraging that there is a full realization of the importance of developing means to establish unrestrained world trade and that the problem is now receiving most earnest consideration by the governments of various countries.

The underlying basis for trade under peaceful conditions is mutual advantage. In past years certain trade policies have been designed with a view to building up domestic industry. However, as Canada became more highly industrialized, national policy at times seems to have aimed at increasing exports without due regard to the counterbalance of imports. Other countries, of course, fell into economic nationalism, seeking as well to direct their trade to those countries which provide them with a wider market for their own products. The long-term usefulness of such manoeuvres would seem dubious, particularly for Canada, a large country with a relatively small population.

MEETING WORLD NEEDS

The discontinuance of lend-lease and mutual aid does not bring us back to where trading by an exchange of exports and imports on balance can be realized in a normal way. It is clear that, in the first few years of reconstruction, world needs will be very great and assistance in one form or another will be necessary until those countries which suffered so greatly can re-establish themselves to the point where they can carry on under their own momentum. At the same time it must be recognized that in helping these countries to rehabilitate themselves there are counter benefits inasmuch as it enables industry in the countries affording such assistance to operate at high production levels and thereby sustain employment. This arrangement, however, if carried on after the economic justification for it has disappeared, would be an unsound device. To continue lending after the need for assistance has been met merely evades the necessity for taking imports in exchange—in effect an attempt to export unemployment. Such "jockeying" could not continue for very long. There is also another point of high importance, namely that while rapid consumption of readily reproductive products may not be serious, continued depletion of our natural resources without proper compensating measures or exchanges would ultimately wipe out the national patrimony.

TAXATION AND FISCAL POLICY

During the early part of the war it was suggested by fiscal authorities that taxation be utilized among other things for the purpose of directly siphoning off excess purchasing power. Whether for revenue purposes or to reduce the expendable currency in the hands of the public, the impact of taxation on the individual is to restrain purchasing; on the corporation it may tend to retard productive output. Obviously there are limits beyond which taxation cannot be pushed; incentives must not be neglected in fiscal planning.

Over the past few years we have moved into an era of "fiscal control."

BUDGET CANNOT BE NEUTRAL

During the first part of the present century the ideal of a small and balanced budget became modified. Increasingly heavy tax structures became common, partly because of the exigencies of war and partly as a result of a widespread acceptance of expenditures on objects deemed to be of social benefit. The view that the public budget should be neutral in its effect upon the economic structure depended essentially on the premise that the total revenues and expenditures collected and disbursed by government should be small, say not more than five to ten per cent of the national income. This was roughly the case in Canada up to the beginning of the second world war. In 1939, for example, with an estimated national income of about $4.5 billion, the Dominion budget was in the neighbourhood of half a billion dollars, or slightly over ten per cent of the national income. However, during the war years the estimated national income has about doubled and even if that level could be maintained a conservative estimate of Dominion Government requirements would seem to be in the neighbourhood of twenty-five per cent of the national income.

Under such circumstances the budget cannot be neutral. The aggregate of Government tax revenues has increased to the point where it has become a substantial factor in costs, and public disbursements at the same time have become a factor in the level of employment. At such levels taxes can hardly be devised which will not exert an influence upon both the amount and direction of private spending and investment.

CYCLICAL BUDGET BALANCING

Given these conditions, it has come to be quite widely held that the balancing of budgets on the traditional annual basis may no longer be possible without accentuating other tendencies which may lead to periodical instability of business. It is therefore being advocated in some quarters that in place of attempting to achieve a rigidly balanced budget on an annual basis, the appropriate policy for governments would be to aim for balance over some longer term than a fiscal year. This viewpoint contemplates that deficits would be incurred in depressed years while surpluses would be budgeted for in years of relative prosperity.

It will be realized that in adopting a policy of cyclical budget balancing, involving shifts in tax emphasis and deficit spending, a government is venturing into largely uncharted waters and the question arises as to what indicators are to be used to determine whether, in any given year, the government should budget for a surplus or for a deficit. Incidentally, it is not hard to see how difficult it might prove politically to implement heavier taxation and/or the curtailment of public expenditure, even should all indicators suggest the desirability of such a policy. The whole subject is one which demands much thought and study not only by governments but by all business groups, including both labour and management, who are affected by the impact of taxation.

Before leaving the subject of fiscal planning, I suggest that current discussions relative to public works prompt careful consideration of the role and timing of such projects. Apart from essential undertakings it would seem prudent to defer other public works initiated by governing bodies so that in the event of unforeseen and unpredictable conditions arising which might disturb the course of business and trade there will be a backlog of work to take up the slack.

STAFF REHABILITATION

I should not wish to conclude these remarks without particular reference to the rehabilitation of our returning men and women from the armed forces, who have served this country and the cause of freedom so nobly. As you know, a very high percentage of banking personnel joined the navy, the army and the air force, and the men and women from this Bank were among the foremost. Each member of the Staff on his return finds awaiting him a position at a salary commensurate with that which he would have received in the course of uninterrupted service and promotion and is afforded every assistance to enable him adequately to readjust himself to banking activities. Each one also receives the Bank's cheque for all bonuses declared to the active members of the Staff during his absence. As well, the Bank made contributions to the Pension Fund for all members of the Fund who served in the armed forces so that when they return they have full credit for the time they were away.

—*Photo by Karsb*

STANLEY M. WEDD
Vice-President and General Manager

General Manager Addresses Meeting

The Bank is in a most favourable condition to take a major part in facilitating Canadian trade and enterprise in this period of post-war reconstruction.

Deposits are highest in our history and the number of our individual customers is at an all-time peak. Unquestionably the citizens of Canada who stood so firmly behind the Dominion's greatest war effort will, with equal determination, apply their large accumulation of financial resources towards the building of a second peacetime economy. In this effort the Bank will assuredly do its part as the servant of a very substantial section of the Canadian public.

In this connection particularly I wish to express my appreciation of the steadfast support of the staff of the Bank throughout the long and trying years of war.

Government departments alone have in their requirements added an almost unbelievable amount of day-to-day routine to every employee, and as an example of this I would mention that this year the Family Allowance cheques have increased by about 1,300,000 each month the number of Government items which the banking system has to cash for individuals and forward to central points for redemption.

I wish also at this time to refer again with gratitude to these splendid young men and women of our staff who answered the country's call. In all there were 1,695 of them. We are very proud of them and are seeing to it that as they come back they are being reabsorbed into the staff of the Bank to the best advantage possible. Our deepest sympathy is extended to the relatives of those who will not return.

BALANCE SHEET ANALYZED

The total assets of the Bank now aggregate $1,284,000,000, an increase of $105,000,000 over those of a year ago. Quick assets total $1,022,000,000 or about 83% of the Bank's liabilities to the public.

Our balance on deposit with the Bank of Canada and our notes of that Bank amount to $125,342,000. This is an increase of $10.277,000 as compared with last year. Notes of and cheques on other banks amount to **$36,252,000.**

Our holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities have reached a total of $713.237,000. Of this amount over 50% matures within two years and includes Certificates of Deposit of the Dominion Government amounting to $278,720,000.

Our Current Loans in Canada show a decrease of $14.321,000. This is substantially more than accounted for by the lessened requirements of the grain trade.

DEPOSITS BY PUBLIC UP

Deposits by the public have again been increased and stand at $1,139,550,000, made up of demand deposits of $512,945,000 and $626,605,000 bearing interest.

The Bank through its many branches is continuing to extend a great variety of worthwhile services and every consideration is given to the requirements of borrowers and depositors alike.

In the past year earnings have been satisfactory and, as will be noticed from the Directors' Report, are some $355,000 more than last year. The amount carried forward into the Profit and Loss Account is $395,000 which is $148,000 greater than in the previous year.

The number of shareholders has been increased by 254 since the reduction in the par value of Bank shares and now stands at a total of 12,471. We are glad to welcome these new shareholders and also to express our appreciation to all of the shareholders for the many evidences of their continued co-operation in building up the business of the Bank.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Notable Poetry, a Prize Novel And Life of a Troubadour

NOW IS TIME, Poems, by Earle Birney. (Ryerson, $1.50.)

IN THE intervals of the committal sentences read by the padre over a fresh grave rises the voice of the dead soldier. First come memories of childhood, his mother, "her eyes like garnets, the coils of her hair golden"; his father "weathered and straight as an old bullpine, with gusto still in the arc of his soup-spoon." Then youth and growing strength, and Joan the young wife, with a child to come! And so to battle; "I have grown used to cherish darkness and ditches and steel caves as they were women." And to the red death of buddies, and then his own. . . "It will be good to lie here only if such as my son may go in no fear of mousy hunger, of yard-cops and the slammed door in a Canada mildewed with the fat and unheeding."

This hasty glance at a poem called "Joe Harris" by Earle Birney in his collection just published is, perhaps, trivial and unfair. But it may serve to waken the interest of "the fat and unheeding." To my mind the poem is thrilling. It has majesty of theme; the splendor of sacrifice for a cause, the pity of a good life apparently wasted, the tenderness of memory for a lovely land, the contrast of stately ritual and dirty death. And it is built with compelling rhythms, with pictures sharply and economically etched, with originality of metaphor and trope.

It's a poem, and a great one, not a homily. But it has a message in these lines. "Slower, padre, slower; these are the sounds for church-goers, and I am dead for a creed, not a dogma. Beseech, rather, that the world we have builded and that has brought us to this will perish with me. And if none build a better, come again to this hillside and speak such words as will call my blood back from earth and air and re-knit my veins to receive it—that I may arise and fight again."

Perhaps it is a pity that only one poem in the book can here be mentioned. There are others of similar high quality; poems of "the tears of things" and of the loveliness that calls them forth.

Several of the poems included in this volume had their first introduction to the public in SATURDAY NIGHT.

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Loud and Lusty

PLOUGHMAN OF THE MOON, an autobiography, by Robert Service. (Dodd, Mead, $4.50.)

FOLKSONG is seldom moderate. It may be sloppily sentimental, or wildly raucous and the people like it either way. Seventeen stanzas about a hanging and what all the victim's close relatives thought about it don't seem too much, and, to this day, an audience can be held breathless by "Lasca, down on the Rio Grande," or by the Lancashire epic "Albert" who was "et by a lion, named Wallace, and 'im in 'is Sunday clothes too!"

Strictly speaking these last-named poems are not folksong, but they were written in the folksong manner. Similarly "The Cremation of Sam McGee" and other rhythmic narratives by Robert Service stemmed from the same root. They were loud and lusty, so, naturally, the people lapped them up as a kitten laps cream, and meowed for more.

To the surprise of the author he was soon knee-deep in royalties and away he went to France where he lived for 28 years, driving an ambulance in the first great war, and escaping the Nazis of the second war by the skin of his teeth. Now he is living in Hollywood, not as "a literary character," not as "an ordinary guy," but, in his imagination, as a devil of a fellow. And he writes this book in the same vein. In brief, it is a swaggering book designed to fix a legend and at the same time to call up the loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind. Yet there are signs plenty in the text to show that Mr. Service is a shy self-critic, still surprised at his success and living gentlemanly in a crude and noisy world.

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Pioneers, O Pioneers

By B. K. SANDWELL

HERE STAYS GOOD YORKSHIRE, by Will R. Bird. Ryerson, $3.

SHARER with Mr. Philip Child of the All-Canada Fiction Award for 1945, Mr. Bird is a full member of the community whose early history he depicts in this volume. That is, he was born in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, and is descended from several of the Yorkshire men and women who originally settled that district in 1774. Family tradition and exhaustive research have combined to provide him with abundant material, and the life of an out-of-the-way settlement in Nova Scotia towards the end of the eighteenth century gave ample scope for adventure and romance.

Mr. Bird is also one of the most successful, and probably the one most successful, of the living short-story writers of Canada today, and in this fact is to be found the reason why his novel falls short of giving complete satisfaction. It is crammed with interesting incident and lively characterization; but the incidents are detached and self-contained, not building up to a general structure, and the character-drawing is of the sketchy, roughly outlined type that can be completed in a single episode. The people are neither ill-conceived nor inconsistent, but our view of them is wholly external; we are never given those revealing glimpses that show what makes them tick. There are forty-five of them enumerated in a list at the beginning of the book, and nine of them are Crabtrees, but no one character, no pair or group of characters, is the real subject of the novel, which consequently lacks focus.

Many of the episodes are brilliantly done. Mr. Bird is a master of the psychology of physical violence, and his fights are exciting, natural and entirely free from sentimentality. But the love relationships which he depicts are almost as casual and inconsequent as his fights; they flare up and die down and nobody, neither the participants nor the neighbors, seems to bother much about them, even when they produce progeny. The author seems to be telling us: "That was chapter six, we have now got to chapter eight and things are different."

For one thing we feel very grateful. It was high time something was done to let the world know that Nova Scotia was not exclusively settled by Acadians, Highland Scots, Germans and New Englanders.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

NOEL

CHRISTMAS to a little girl,
When she is small,
Means a toy tea set
Or a beautiful doll,
Or a little grey muff
With a matching fur,
Beautiful beyond words,
These, to her!

Christmas, to a woman grown,
Is different again;
It's all tangled crazily
With mistletoe and men,
With stardust, and flowers,
And tunes for dancing feet;
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The views expressed in this series of advertisements are those of the advertiser and must not be considered as expressing the opinion of The Saturday Night.

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How it can be done!

In 1941, Canada's peak year for gold production, the country produced 5,345,179 ounces. This was sold at $35 an ounce plus $3.50 an ounce exchange premium to the United States Government netting us $205,789,391.00. Since the exchange premium was an arbitrary factor, subject to withdrawal at the end of the war, it will serve this discussion better to consider our gold income at a net $35 per ounce. In this case the 1941 returns would have been $187,081,265. Another 535,000 ounces of gold would have equalled the net returns we received in 1941.

If the mines were to receive $50 an ounce for gold what would be Canada's output per annum? The only measuring stick we have to go upon is a comparison between our 1931 output (the year before gold was advanced to $35 per ounce) and our output in 1941 which seemed to have been our best effort prior to curtailment due to the war. In 1931 we produced 2,810,500 ounces and in 1941 we produced 5,345,179 ounces, an increase of 190%. This increase was due to several factors:

1. Many mines had about reached the production stage by 1931 without the $35 incentive and their output at $20.67 would have made its appearance in any case.
2. The producing mines were able to enlarge their stopes to include adjacent low grade ore that became pay ore at the $35 price.
3. Low grade mines that could not pay at $20.67 found themselves producers on a paying basis at $35.
4. The $35 price stimulated prospecting on a greatly stepped-up scale all over Canada, bringing to light both high and low grade ore bodies never previously discovered. By 1941 the weight of these discoveries was just beginning to make itself felt.

Just a fifteen dollar advance in price brought all this about. Would it be unreasonable to expect that another $15 increase should bring about a similar production boost? A glance over current assay reports from the army of mining companies now operating in Canada would lead one to believe that $50 gold should easily double the 1941 output. Let us assume this to be a reasonable forecast and that Canada could expect her mines to achieve effective development and production in another five years of effort, reaching an annual output of 10,500,000 ounces. Deduct from this amount 4,000,000 ounces to be sold outside at $35 per ounce to meet foreign commitments (remembering that we have, to date, kept our dollar at par with less than this amount being used to settle foreign trade balances) and we have the following situation developing:

Annual gold output	10,500,000	ounces
Deduct for foreign settlements at $35 an ounce	4,000,000	ounces
Add to Treasury, annually, new found gold	6,500,000	ounces
This balance, being our own, can be used for the issue of new currency on the ratio of four to one and, to avoid foreign penalties, on the basis of $35 per ounce. In other words, 6,500,000 ounces would create	$910,000,000	
The mines would be paid at $50 per ounce	525,000,000	
This leaves the Treasury, annually with new money, non-interest-bearing	$385,000,000	

This move would only be the thin edge of the wedge. It can be taken for granted that the other nations with their harrassed treasuries will be quick to note Canada's benefits and it is our firm conviction that nothing less than a new world gold price of $100 per ounce will be agreed upon. The pay-off to the non gold-owning nations could be the writing off of the national debts in order to secure their signatures to the agreement and to assure that they would not boycott the gold-owners with some kind of modern Hanseatic League using a paper currency with all its attendant manipulation factors. War is the inevitable end of all such competitions.

Canada can already start this ball rolling on the basis outlined above and be a handsome winner. At $100 gold, still paying the mines $50 per ounce, Canada would be out of debt in ten years and well on the road to becoming a tax-free country with a standard of living inferior to none. William Paterson told William III how to do it but the latter made the mistake of letting Paterson reap the full benefit of the scheme. Now it is the public's turn to collect the returns from the Goldsmith's discovery of four hundred years ago.

SPECIAL NOTE:—The Canadian Gold Chart which was to have accompanied this letter will appear next week, instead, as No. 13 of the series.

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We are most anxious, also, to have your individual opinion relative to the subject matter of each letter. Please write to us. The expression of your ideas will greatly aid us in a vitally important endeavour.

If you failed to secure articles No. 1 to 11, already published, copies may be had upon request.

Memo to Donors and Postponers

Ladies and Gentlemen: The time is drawing nigher and nigher. Our old friend, Mr. S. Claus, is about to crack the whip and start out on his big trek. No doubt some of you have put off this horrible business of buying Christmas presents for all and sundry until the last moment, wishfully thinking that you could pop out of the office the last day or so and pick up a few things at random. Well, you can! Nothing is easier to buy nor as acceptable a gift as a good book. (Even some quite bad books make highly successful presents.) And there is no place more willing to give you the kind of service you want than our own. Drop in and we'll show you what we mean.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Impressions Of The War In The Traditional Form Of a Novel

THROUGH THE STORM, a novel, by Sir Philip Gibbs. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

TWO sons and a daughter of a wealthy Massachusetts family are here pictured. The eldest son is studying art in Paris when war is declared and witnesses the inefficiency and collapse of the French defence. He shares the southward flight of a French officer and in time becomes deeply involved in the French Underground movement. The second son, a dramatist with a Broadway success (at 25 or so!), is an isolationist-cynic, condemning Europe in general and Great Britain in particular, and almost as hostile towards Roosevelt as his rock-ribbed Republican parents. The daughter is a free-spoken despiser of Hitler and all his works; consequently pro-British.

Into this family comes an English girl with a small daughter, evacuated, and hating it. The rich variety of hospitality, the staggering abundance of everything, the slurs of the dramatist son, are too much and she resolves to go home. Then she gets word that her husband is killed.

The attack on Pearl Harbor jolts the dramatist out of his cynicism. He goes to England as a soldier; his sister, also. They find the English widow and the young man wants to marry her, after the war—if he survives. He doesn't.

Popularity, even adulation, encircles Sir Philip Gibbs like a rosy cloud. He has great powers as a descriptive writer, exercised for many years as a war-correspondent. He has sympathy and understanding, warmest when he considers ordinary people. For they are puzzled in a puzzling world, even as he is. He has an intense, perhaps dominating spirit. With the slightest of changes it might be called evangelical. He has diligence almost to an incredible degree. "And in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations, he remains an Englishman," even when he knows and declares that nationalism, as we used to feel it, offers no great hope for the world of the future, narrowed, as it must be, to a neighborhood.

His familiarity with life in France and in the United States as well as in England is admitted. He has been everywhere, has seen everything. He describes it admirably, in the large, and with affectionate admiration. But his writing of dialogue is romantical rather than realistic. For that reason it is hard to believe and the major characters, for the most part, don't "come alive." Nevertheless the realism of things-in-general holds the reader.

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Antic Era in Music

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

BAD BOY OF MUSIC, by George Antheil. (Doubleday, Doran, $3.75.)

THE decade following World War I was the antic era in music, especially in America. Tradition was flouted, beauty of tone and melody were *démodé*, and wild experiments were the order of the day. The cult of orgiastic din was destroyed mainly by the development of network broadcasting which brought back to the ears of the public the great melodists and the serene tradition of other days.

When the spree was over it was realized that some good had resulted; new channels of expression had been opened up, and instrumental programs took on a variety and color unknown in the past. A protagonist of the racket, who happened to be a thoroughly accomplished musician was George Antheil an American pianist of Polish descent, reared in unromantic surroundings at Trenton, N.J. His "Ballet Mechanique" heard in Paris and New York in 1927 was scored for anvils, aeroplane propellers, two octaves of electric bells, motor horns, sixteen player-pianos (controlled from a single switchboard) and pieces of tin and steel. It was the last word and fortunately its composer did not take it very seriously, though it brought him much publicity.

Today Mr. Antheil is almost a conservative, and an able and vivacious writer, who tells the story of his adventures, when sowing wild oats as a composer, in a delightful way. His is an intimate and joyous book, through the pages of which march many famous personalities, Ernest Bloch, Aaron Copland, George Gershwin, James Joyce, Leopold Stokowski (the latter especially). One is grateful to him for preserving the memory of his first manager, Martin Hanson, an old friend of this reviewer, and a "character" if there ever was one,—known in every musical centre of Europe and America.

•

The Satirical Lads

A TREASURY OF SATIRE edited, with an introduction, by Edgar Johnson. (Musson, $5.00.)

GOING back to Aristophanes and progressing all the way to James Thurber and Ogden Nash Mr. Johnson picks samples of ridicule, gentle or harsh, from the writers of every age, having first explained in a considerable essay what satire is.

His opinion of it differs materially from that generally held, for he intimates that humor may not necessarily be a part of it. If it be, in general, criticism of social habit or personal hypocrisy, he sees no reason for excluding angry invective or even the horrors of Swift. Some of us think of a satirist as a fencer, strong of wrist, and agile of foot, —a sort of Cyrano making a *ballade* as he fights and promising to spit his opponent as soon as he reaches the *envoi*. A wielder of bludgeons doesn't seem to fit our notion.

We tremble to differ from so erudite a critic as Mr. Johnson, who has been a connoisseur of satire all his life.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Mrs. Marconi and the Bewitching Five Foot Christmas Stocking

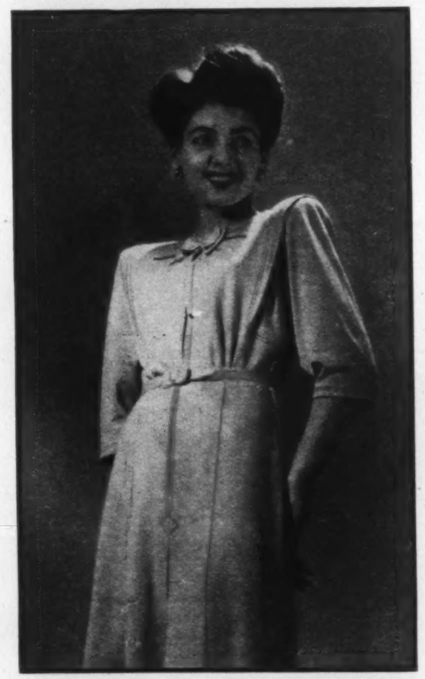
By DOROTHY HOWARTH

MRS. MARCONI was five feet four inches tall. The Christmas stocking was five feet five.

She saw it first three weeks before Christmas. She was merrily pedaling her way home from work on her bicycle, whistling softly to herself, when she saw it. It was hanging behind the window of an all-night drug store.

Mrs. Marconi was so smitten she swerved to the curb in front of a garbage truck, thereby earning from the driver a few well-chosen phrases containing the name of the originator of Christmas. She disregarded such trivial censure and stood transfixed before the window.

The light was dim. She drew her change purse from the pocket of her slacks, unsnapped it and counted out three coppers for a morning paper. It was just an excuse. Once inside she forgot the paper and stood, instead, gazing at the tremendous stocking.



Meticulous detailing such as shoulder flanges, double stitching, flat bow tie at the neckline, combine with easy lines to give this one-piece dress unusual character. In pastel wool jersey, it is by Yvel, the Montreal designer.

Her machine-worn hands itched to get at it. Hesitantly she reached up and fingered its lumpy red net.

"There must be hundreds of toys in it," she marvelled. From where she stood, she could see a game, a doll, a whistle, a top, a hat and some Christmas crackers. "Goodness knows what else it's got," she thought.

The sleepy clerk dozed on a stool behind the counter. Mrs. Marconi clinked down her three cents, picked up a morning paper, and rattled it loudly.

"Fffnnff?" said the clerk, without opening his eyes.

"I said, how much is it?" repeated Mrs. Marconi.

The clerk opened one eye. "How much is what?"

"Why, this Christmas stocking."

"Fifteen dollars," and he was asleep again.

"Oh," said Mrs. Marconi.

She left the store quietly, climbed on her bike and pedaled towards home. She did not whistle, though she still absentmindedly blocked whatever traffic happened to be negotiating the thoroughfare at that hour. She was thinking about the stocking.

More Than Anything Else

She wanted it more than anything else in the world. She, a middle-aged woman, a war worker with an all-night job, a mother of soldier sons, and a grandmother, wanted the stocking. She wanted the Christmas stocking with all the want of a small, toy-starved, big-eyed child.

Mrs. Marconi was an "orphant". When she was small, she had been pushed around from aunt to cousin, from cousin to aunt, the unwanted. No one had ever had any money, and if they had, it would not have been spent on anything so frivolous as toys.

The little Maria had never hung up her stocking, nor had she ever had a Christmas present.

"Huh!" said Mrs. Marconi, narrowly missing a cruising taxi. "All they thought a kid was for, was to work." She was back again in those dismal Christmas days as a child in service. She had vowed that when she grew up she would have thirteen children, and every one of them would have lots of presents.

"Well, I managed six," she comforted herself "and believe me, they always had plenty at Christmas." She had married Mr. Marconi, a kind hearted man who loved her dearly, but who never managed to accumulate more than a job by the day, or the week. At present, he was employed in housewrecking.

The six children had been educated and had gone their separate ways to homes of their own. Two of the girls were back with their children, while waiting their husbands' return from overseas. Mrs. Marconi felt warm inside her shabby jacket as she thought of how they would all be home for Christmas, all except the boy buried in Holland.

She had planned the day carefully, for this year there was more money than usual. The girls were drawing their husbands' pay as privates; Mr. Marconi was working and Mrs. Marconi had a job in a war plant where nimble grandmothers were welcomed. For a year now her small, plump, energetic person had been earning good money. Debts were paid, the tiny house was owned outright and there was money left over for fine gifts for everyone.

Bread Or Hyacinths?

But somehow this year, the first year she had real money in her own pockets, Mrs. Marconi wanted something more. Always the children had been generous. "Why should I worry? Alma and Ted and Harry and the others, they always give me Christmas presents. Nice warm gloves, things for my house. What is the matter with you, Maria Marconi, wanting more? I will think of it no longer," she told herself firmly.

Though her mind told her not to think, her heart would not listen. The next night she rode the same way home. And the next night she went into the drugstore—to buy another paper. The stocking was still there. Not once had she mentioned it at home. But every night she bought a paper and pedaled home with the vision of the magnificent big stocking, crammed with hundreds of beautiful baubles for Christmas.

Then she got the blue slip in her pay envelope. "We regret to inform you that due to the termination of the war, we will be closing our plant in the new year," the slip said, telling Mrs. Marconi politely that her useful days for the nation were over—also the big pay.

That night she did not buy a newspaper. She put a five dollar deposit on the Christmas stocking.

"Maria, you are an old fool," she scolded herself. But she smiled all the way home. Every night that week she went into the drugstore, not to buy a paper, but to look at the stocking that would soon be hers. She tried to guess at the toys she could not see, to count them, to decide how long it would take her to open them and to love them enough.

Christmas Eve she made her last payment.

"But madam," asked the puzzled

JOAN RIGBY

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clerk, wide awake for the first time, "how are you going to get it home?"

"Land sakes! I never thought of that," said Mrs. Marconi. The clerk looked at her pityingly. "I dunno lady," he said, "but you gotta take it. It's yourn."

He went to the back of the store, returning with a stepladder. He unfastened the stocking from the ceiling and, with Mrs. Marconi's help, got it to the floor. The two of them held it up between them. It was an inch taller than Mrs. Marconi.

Down Five Feet

"Only way to take it, is on my bike, I guess," she said, her voice choked with eagerness. They dragged it to the door. Mrs. Marconi mounted her bike. The grunting clerk hoisted the top of the stocking to her shoulder. The toe he rested in the carrier at the back of the bicycle.

Late Christmas Eve revellers were never quite sure if they had seen Mrs. Santa Claus. They peered at the plump little woman in dark slacks, with a red kerchief over her head, pedaling down the street with a huge Christmas stocking and singing. Some put it down to bottled Christmas spirit. Others enjoyed it thoroughly as something seen once in a lifetime.

Mrs. Marconi stole into the house, as quietly as she could under her burden, though she really wanted to shout. Luckily everyone was sound asleep, worn out with Christmas preparations. The biggest tree they had ever had gleamed in the corner. Around it were at least three gifts for everyone.

"Including me, I suppose," said Mrs. Marconi. "Nice suitable gifts for a grandmother. Maria, for the first time in your life, you are going to have silly, useless gifts. For the first time in your life you are going to have all the toys you want."

She laid the stocking flat on the floor in front of the tree. "Maria, this calls for a celebration," she whispered. She looked at the clock. It was after one—Christmas day, "and now you can look in your stocking."

She went to the sideboard where there was a bottle of port wine intended for Christmas dinner. Uncorking it, she poured a small glassful. It was so good, she tried another. Sitting on the floor beside the stocking, she let the delightful warmth creep over her. She hummed to herself, as she carefully untied the thread closing the top of the stocking.

She savored every moment. It took a long time, for her fingers were a little uncertain from the heavy wine on an empty stomach.

The stocking was finally opened. She reached in a trembling hand. It came up with a doll, "the first doll you've ever had, Marie," she crowed. "Isn't she lovely? You will call her Esmeralda." She stroked its blonde curls as gently as if it were one of her own grandchildren. The top she spun. She played a game of Parcheesi with herself. She counted the bright glass marbles, looked at the picture book, colored a picture in the coloring book with the crayons. The drum, she put to one side. When she had worked her way down to the bottom, it was almost morning.

Sound The Trumpet!

At the very end, stuffed right in the toe was a horn. It was a big, brassy-looking horn, meant for a vigorous small boy. Mrs. Marconi could not resist it. She set her false teeth, raised it to her lips, and blew not once, but many times. The little house jumped with the racket. The spell was broken.

"Maria, Maria, what is it?" cried her startled husband, galloping into the room with his long shirt tails flapping.

"Mother!" said the girls, "Mother, what has happened?" One by one, they straggled in, down to the last crying, barely-walking grandchild.

They stood in a circle around their amazing grandmother. The port wine beside her, she sat in the middle of the floor, surrounded by what seemed to be hundreds and hundreds of small toys, blowing lustily on a tin horn.

Mr. Marconi shook his head. "Maria, are you crazy maybe?" he asked. The littlest grandchild was first to act. With a wild gleeful yelp—"Santa's come! Santa's come!" he dived. There was a mad scramble, every child for himself. Soon Mrs. Marconi's toys were scattered like papers before a stiff breeze.

She remained on the floor, a contented smile on her broad face but with a little look of regret in her dancing eyes. "Oh, well, it was fun while it lasted," she shrugged.

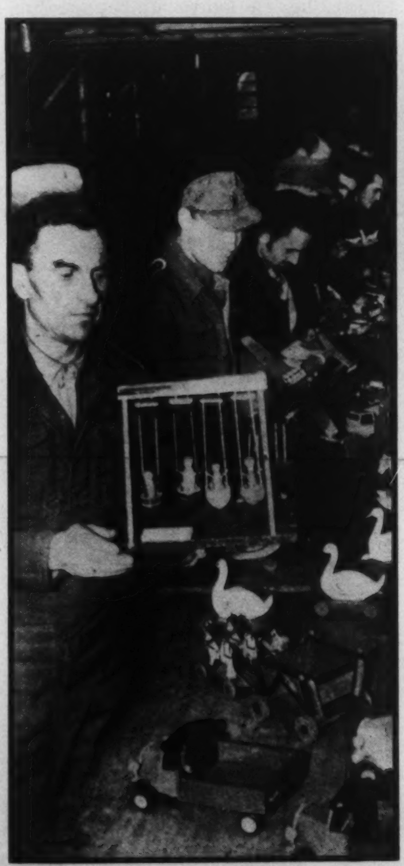
"Why mother! How sweet of you to do this. It's a beautiful surprise for the children," cried her family.

And no one ever knew why Mrs. Marconi bought the Christmas stocking—except God and Mrs. Marconi.

• •

ENGLAND'S "Ragged Schools" are believed to have been the inspiration of a poor cobbler named John Pounds, who collected the destitute and homeless children in his neighborhood and taught them their lessons as they sat around his work bench.

Gradually, schools for poor children were started in many parts of England, and attracted international attention. When the government passed compulsory education legislation in 1870, the Ragged Schools were absorbed into the public schools.



Although handicapped by an almost total lack of tools these German prisoners of war in a P.O.W. camp at Fowey, Cornwall, England, still managed to turn out this impressive collection of toys to help fill Santa's bag for British children. The amateur toy makers include a former Berlin judge, a doctor from Hamburg, and a number of university students.

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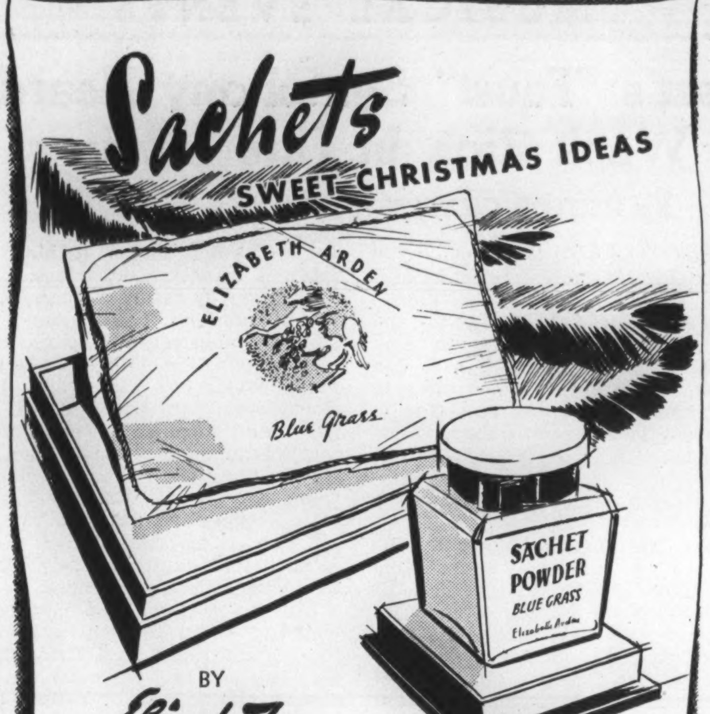

BY Elizabeth Arden

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Liszt's "Faust" Symphony Heard; A Week Rich In Fine Music

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

TORONTONIANS last week heard the local première of a famous work, 88 years old; Liszt's "Faust" Symphony. Dedicated to Berlioz and first performed at Weimar on Sept. 5, 1857 under the baton of Hans Von Bulow, it was a companion piece to the "Dante" Symphony dedicated to Wagner. It is of exceptional interest historically; a grandiose result of the composer's invention of the symphonic poem, designed to wed music with literature.

While The Toronto Symphony Orchestra has, no doubt, supporters who would like Sir Ernest MacMillan to follow the policies of sponsors of commercial radio programs who compel artists to confine themselves to numbers with which the public is already familiar, I, for one, am grateful whenever he gives us an unknown work of definite significance. Liszt composed a prodigious amount of music more important than the shop-worn Hungarian rhapsodies, and the bombastic "preludes;" and serious lovers of music are entitled to hear it. A season or so ago Sir Ernest performed a similar service by reviving the tone poem "Tasso." Two American commentators, Wallace Brockway and Herbert Weinstock, in an essay on Liszt have said; "Getting the 'Faust' Symphony up to production pitch must be like assembling the giant mastodon for museum display. The end result is much the same; a thing that inspires awe—and bewilderment,—but alas, no love." They speak of it as a wondrous work that contains every aspect of Liszt's personality — thinker, lover, virtuoso. Let me hasten to add that it is not the primary mission of a work of art to inspire love.

Berlioz in "Symphonie Fantastique" had already broken the established tradition of the symphonic form. That was, perhaps, a reason for dedicating "Faust" to him. The latter is no less a departure. Liszt's genius was by nature melodic, but he was also aiming at psychology. In a series of movements he sought to depict the essential nature of the three main characters in Part I of Goethe's dramatic poem; Faust, Margaret and Mephisto. Much of the music is amazing in delineation; but the first suffers from over-elaboration. The second "Margaret" is full of tenderness and the third "Mephisto" with its mocking diablerie is the most potent musical interpretation of Goethe's fiend yet penned.

Either of the two movements would make an excellent addition to the regular repertory. Through the decades the choral Epilogue has been almost unanimously regarded as a let-down, and did not come over very well last week. Considering the difficulties of preparation the presentation was a triumph.

In the Tudor Mode

Other items on the program were unhackneyed and incomparably delightful. First came John Barbirolli's "Elizabethan Suite." Few men are so expert in bringing borth the pristine qualities of ancient music through the modern Orchestra. Then the immortally joyous Eighth Symphony of Beethoven, which once puzzled his contemporaries by its bold violations of harmonic tradition,—departures nobody notices today. Gaiety in its quintessance had never been more eloquently expressed. The interpretation of both was flawless in grace and animation.

Birthday Recognition

Sir Ernest also conducted last week's "Pop"; and gave recognition to the 80th birthday of Sibelius with two early works less sombre than his symphonies. There is nothing suggestive of the gloom of northern forests or the unrest of an oppressed people, in the stirring March from the "Karelia" Suite or "Valse Triste." The latter, which retains its delicate haunting qualities after 35 years of varied usage was originally a pathetic little ballet.

A novelty which stimulated all was "Cowboy Rhapsody" by Morton Gould, an American composer still in his early 30's. He is an orchestral technician of brilliance and originality; and though the work is lengthy every bar is interesting. It seemed just as good, as music, as the Liszt "Hungarian Fantasy" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice," heard on the same program; though one is not asserting that Gould is the equal of either of those great men.

Harry Adaskin

The gifted Canadian artists, Harry Adaskin and Frances Marr, were heard at Conservatory Hall in two programs of importance to all interested in modern music. Mr. Adaskin is one of the best equipped of violinists, and a musician of unusual initiative. One has never heard him when his tone seemed quite so warm and fluent and his technique so brilliant. His associate, the pianist Frances Marr, unites intellectual grasp with satisfying execution. At the first recital they played a Sonata of fresh and varied appeal by the most original of contemporary American composers, Aaron Copland; and Ernest Chausson's mystical "Poeme." One of the most delightful episodes was Auer's transcription of Tchaikovsky's most beautiful song "O Days of Youth" from "Eugen Onegin." A feature of the second recital (devoted to 20th century music,) was a captivating Serenata by Vittorio Rieti, pupil of two of the very finest modern Italian composers, Respighi and Casella. Another work of marked individuality was Hindemith's violin concerto. Other items on an intriguing list were by Sibelius, Albinez and Faure. Modern Italy, Germany, France, Spain and Finland on one program!

Piano Quartet

Pianoforte ensembles, in various multiples; are no novelty in Canada, though apparently not so well known in the U.S.A. judging by the vogue the so-called "First" Piano Quartet has won on radio programs. Its members appeared "in person" at Massey Hall, and highly competent, magnetic executants they proved to be. Their methods are legitimate and they gave a most exhilarating program, embracing 14 composers ancient and modern. They were at their best in Chopin Etudes like "Double Thirds" and the "Butterfly", and such modern pieces as "Polichinelle" by Villar-Lobos. It is not a balanced ensemble. Three are mainly feeders for Adam Garner, a pianist of superb technique, and sure, feathery touch.

Finnish Visitors

The Finnish population of Toronto, paid tribute to the birthday of Jan Sibelius in a concert at which the foremost Finnish musician in America, Tauno Hannikainen, conductor of the Duluth Symphony Orchestra, and his wife Arvida, formerly a distinguished opera singer at Helsinki, were guest artists. The husband is also a 'cellist, who, though limited in power, has a suave and appealing tone, and fine technical equipment. He played two Sibelius numbers of haunting and beautiful quality, "Religioso" and "Song of My Heart" as well as works by Corelli and Couperin. Madame Hannikainen, possessor of a mezzo voice of sweet and moving quality, sang with distinction songs by Sibelius and other Finnish composers.

Correction

THE recent concert in Toronto by the First Piano Quartet was the second appearance of this ensemble in Canada; not the first as we inadvertently stated. The Quartet played in Guelph, Ont. on November 26, under the auspices of the Presto Music Club.

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THE FILM PARADE

"Wilson" Is Here at Last And Well Worth Waiting For

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT'S a little late in the day to be reviewing Daryll Zanuck's "Wilson" but that is the fault of the distributors, who may have felt that a picture so rich in political Americana might be indifferently received by Canadian audiences. If this notion influenced the delay, the distributors were I think wrong, for Canadians in recent years have taken American politics and American political figures almost as seriously as their own. Belated as it is, however, it is still a picture worth talking about.

There can be little doubt that Woodrow Wilson with his single-minded devotion to an all-but-impossible ideal was one of America's great men, curiously selfless even in his arrogance. "Wilson", the film, dedicates itself to an exposition of the Wilsonian selflessness, idealism and greatness. It dismisses the arrogance and the cold intellectual impatience which made it impossible for Wilson to win over his enemies and sometimes made enemies of his friends. Instead it presents a warm human figure, wise, humorous and patient, perhaps closer to the Lincoln ideal than to its original. In presenting the idea he stood for, however, and the part he played in American history, the picture is on undebatable ground. Woodrow Wilson fought for something that he believed in and that his world rejected, and his struggle and its failure cost him his life in the end. The record, though immensely simplified here, is still one of the most fascinating stories in American history.

The most conspicuous simplification is to make Senator Borah, rather than the formidable popular feeling he represented, responsible for America's resistance towards the League of Nations. The meeting at Versailles too is rather superficially treated, as a personal row over questions of principle between Wilson and Clemenceau, with no suggestion of the implacable historical forces that dominated Versailles and all but swept away Wilson's position in the end. On the whole however the film is to be honored for what it accomplishes rather than disparaged for anything it may slight. Like the figure it celebrates, "Wilson" is fervent with enthusiasm for an idea. It is dedicated to internationalism, with Woodrow Wilson as its symbol, and if it tends to over-idealize his human side, it is chiefly for the purpose of clothing an abstract idea with humanity and warmth.

Alexander Knox as Wilson looks a little boyish in the role, but his performance is notably mature, suggesting at every turn the Wilsonian blend of political shrewdness and academic unworldliness. Geraldine Fitzgerald plays the second Mrs. Wilson, whom one seems to remember vaguely as an attractive matronly lady of moderate beauty. Miss Fitzgerald naturally doesn't look matronly and she is, if anything, rather too attractive for her stately role. The film however doesn't attempt to produce facsimiles. It is content to tell, with as much of Hollywood's feeling for decorum as is consistent with the tact the situation demands, the story of a lonely great man who was peculiarly dependent on the sympathy and affection of women.

The film, which is three hours long, is produced with great detail and splendor. Yet some of its most moving sequences are the old interpolated newsreels showing Wilson's reception in London and Paris. It was a little disappointing that the picture itself touched so lightly on that dramatic moment in history when a dying Europe was ready to turn to Woodrow Wilson as its Messiah. Undoubtedly it was the point at which the Wilson career reached its highest pitch, before the long decline of hope, of Wilson, and of Europe itself set in.

A Good Thriller

"Confidential Agent," from the Graham Greene novel, is one of the better espionage thrillers, largely because it is content with the wildly improbable, as a good thriller should be, without overreaching into the sheerly impossible. Its hero (Charles Boyer), a Spanish agent who comes to England to negotiate coal for the loyalist cause, is a quiet shabby figure, only occasionally resourceful and never reckless except in a desperate pinch. Fortunately the desperate pinches come quite frequently, so the film manages to be fairly exciting without immoderate heroics.

Lauren Bacall is rather unaccountably cast here as the daughter of an English baron. It's hard to say whether Miss Bacall really fancies impassivity for its own sake or whether it is just a state she has taken refuge in to avoid the risks in acting. In either case her performance in "Confidential Agent" puts her a long way behind her publicity.

• •

TO MARY LOWREY ROSS

SHE employs the phrase elusive,
In her column so inclusive,
While her surveys of the cinema impress;
Though the scene be shot in Delhi,
(Garson's frocks by Schiaparelli)
She imbues it with adroitness and finesse.

In capricious mood, satiric,
She can swing a lilting lyric,
And her *vers audace* is something for the charts;
She has my deep felicity
In penning prose and poetry,
And blending it, so subtly, with the arts.

IRENE CHAPMAN BENSON

THE THEATRE

It Was the Week Before Christmas

By LUCY VAN GOGH

OUR old friend Frank McCoy is presenting "School for Brides," the farce comedy by Frank Gill, Jr., and George Carleton Brown which is filling the Royal Alex. with more stockbrokers than we have seen there in a coon's age. But it isn't the real McCoy. It looks, indeed, like a collection of left-overs from Mr. McCoy's other undertakings.

With exception granted for Helen Twelvetrees, in a most accomplished performance which may not be what the authors intended but is probably much better, this is not quite the kind of cast to send to the Royal Alex. even in the week before Christmas. Even Mr. Jack Sheehan, an experienced vaudeville performer, does little to enrich the role of the character who is described in the press advances as based on Mr. Tommy Manville. The bright spot in his performance is a new and amusing kind of reaction to a ferocious alcoholic beverage mixed for him by Miss Twelvetrees. The role of the house man as played by Kirk Brown has enough authority to hold the piece together when he is on the stage but that is not much. There are some very fetching pyjamas and bathing suits, and one or two of their wearers show some glimmerings of a notion of acting. The piece itself is a bedroom farce of medium quality which could probably be made into quite a fair show with a really able and well rehearsed cast.

The Civic Theatre Association continues to puzzle me. What does it expect to get out of one-night stand performances in a half-filled Eaton Auditorium and how long will it be able to get people of such quality as Pegi Brown to devote to it the enormous amount of work and talent that it requires? Miss Brown's *Elena* in "Reunion in Vienna" last week was almost unbelievable from an amateur of her youth and limited experience. I had already seen and admired her in "The Skin of Our Teeth" by the Victoria College Players, but I was not prepared for the authority and depth of this performance. Director Sterndale Bennett had no lack of good candidates for many others among the rich roles in this play: Ben Lennick as the psychiatrist, Dixon Wagner as his father, Dora McMillan as *Frau Lucher*, Jan Chamberlain as the *Countess*, E. M. Margolese as *Poffy*, were all more than adequate; and Douglas Rideout was in many respects brilliant as the *Hapsburg*. The show ranks well up near the top of Toronto's amateur performances of the past twenty years, but it did not make its full impression because the Auditorium presents many difficulties by its large size and its flat floor.

I suggest to Mr. Bennett that in an organization of this kind it is unwise to allow any player to take a "star" curtain call.

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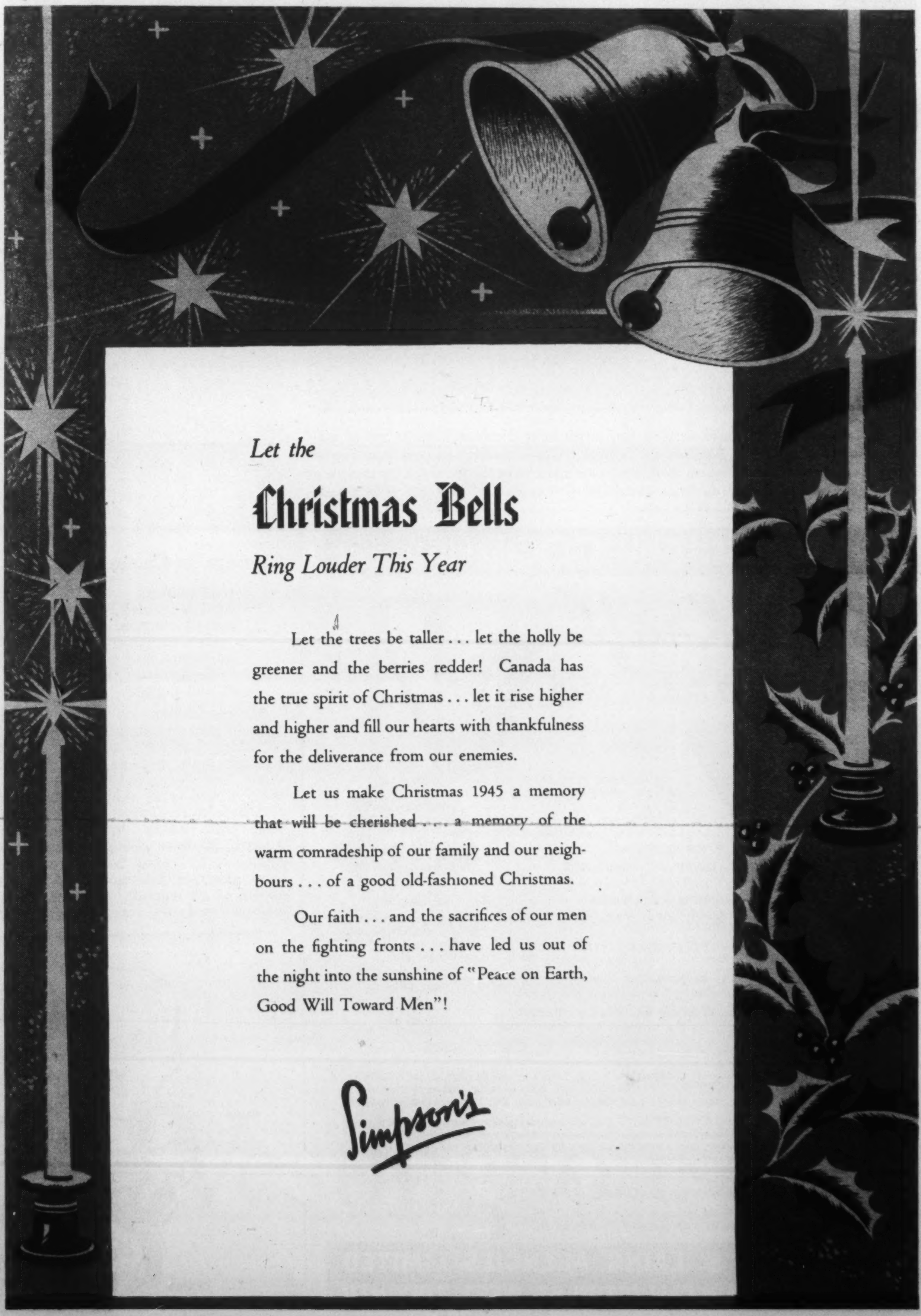

Let the
Christmas Bells
Ring Louder This Year

Let the trees be taller . . . let the holly be greener and the berries redder! Canada has the true spirit of Christmas . . . let it rise higher and higher and fill our hearts with thankfulness for the deliverance from our enemies.

Let us make Christmas 1945 a memory that will be cherished . . . a memory of the warm comradeship of our family and our neighbours . . . of a good old-fashioned Christmas.

Our faith . . . and the sacrifices of our men on the fighting fronts . . . have led us out of the night into the sunshine of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men"!

Simpson's

CONCERNING FOOD

Reinforcements in the Kitchen Are Helpful Between Feasts

By JANET MARCH

AFTER a recent visit to a department store version of Santa Claus I am convinced that a great number of children are only too anxious to play ball with Dr. Chisholm and cease believing in Saint Nick. This particular version of the Saint was a most pleasant one. He had a lovely red coat, plenty of sofa cushions round his middle, and a beard so furry that a child just ahead of our contingent patted it as if it was the house cat, and was more interested in its furriness than in disclosing his dearest wish. However, a lot of children obviously were being persuaded to call on the fat, friendly man against their better judgment and, when they did reach his knee, looked frankly terrified.

Nor did the rebellion against Santa stop at silent terror. Perhaps we hit a tearful day but the toy department echoed with the cries of children who wanted to go home, and have nothing more to do with this particular manifestation of Christmas.

In this land-of-plenty table setting, centerpiece is a colorful basketful of fruit and crimson oak leaves, flanked by golden yellow candles in polished apples. Block hemstitched Irish linen cloth strikes a nice balance between formality of the appointments and homespun decoration. The dinner plates are by Spode.

Perhaps they still believed that the famous reindeer would gallop over the housetops with their personal doll or train ready to drop down their chimney, but certainly at the moment they were all for exploding the myth.

"Just how many Santas are there?" asked the three-year-old in our party, having spied a large talking one in the window, and then having held up the waiting line as he listed his many wishes—"A teddy, a steam shovel, a train, a snow plough, a fire engine and lots of books," to another Santa who couldn't, unless he had sprinted up many flights of stairs be the window fellow.

"Quite a lot, dear," I said vaguely, trying mildly to shield him from Dr. Chisholm's threatened ulcers at forty, without coming clean.

Sensible children with sensible parents are stern realists, and I don't believe many of them believe even vaguely in the Saint by the time they reach school. They may go on pretending they do, just as a good mannered child politely pretends to be pleased to see a visitor who has interrupted his period of reading aloud. Of course Dr. Chisholm is not, for the most part, talking about sensible parents of which after a day's shopping it is evident that there are sadly few. The shops are full of unhappy small children being bullied by their parents—"Come on, hurry up. I'll smack you when I get you home," is the theme song.

By this time though, everyone will have finished the labor of shopping, and hurry, and crowds and have settled back to enjoy themselves. The children, forgetting that hot morning in their winter clothes when they stood in line to see the Saint, have only vague, pleasantly exciting feelings about full stockings. The tree stands in all its glory in the living room ("For heaven's sake be careful of the lights. I couldn't get any extra bulbs") and we are away for our first Christmas at peace for many years.

Here's hoping you have your family with you, and a turkey, and plum pudding and a little something to pour on the pudding to set it alight, that there are nuts and some candies, and everything is all set.

For those meals which still have to be eaten in between the traditional Christmas fare here is a couple of recipes. They are useful dishes which can be got ready ahead and then heated up when wanted.

Kidneys In Casserole

2 beef kidneys
2 cups of canned tomatoes
1 cup of chopped celery
½ onion chopped
2 tablespoons of fat
2 tablespoons of flour
Salt and pepper

Put the kidneys on to boil in cold salted water and simmer them gently for thirty to forty minutes. Don't let them quite boil as this toughens them. Let cool in the water in which they cooked, and then cut them in small pieces removing the hard cores. Save the water in which they cooked. If there is a good deal of it reduce it by rapid boiling to about three-quarters of a cupful. Chop up a cupful of the outside pieces of celery and boil in salted water till they are tender. Melt the fat and fry the chopped half onion in it, then take out the pieces of onion and add them to the kidneys and stir the flour into the remaining fat. Brown it and then add the kidney stock and the two cups of tomatoes and heat till it thickens. Flavor with salt and pepper. Arrange the celery and kidneys with the onions in a casserole and pour on the tomato sauce, and cook in a moderate oven for about thirty minutes.

Ham And Eggs

1½ cups of left-over ham minced
3 hard boiled eggs, sliced
1 can of condensed mushroom soup
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
¼ cup of grated cheese
Pepper
Salt
Cayenne

Arrange the minced ham and the sliced hard boiled eggs in a shallow baking dish. Heat the mushroom soup, and season it to taste and pour it over the ham and eggs being sure it is all well mixed together. Sprinkle the grated cheese over the top of the dish and brown in a moderate oven for about half an hour.

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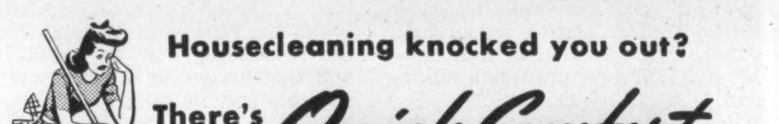

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"The Compliments of the Season" -- and How to Dispose of Them

By MARY ROGERS PATTISON

IT IS reported that the good St. Scrivener invented the greeting card as a boon to letter writers. It is too bad the saintly gentleman didn't invent a way of disposing of them.

Everybody solves their letter writing problem by sending greeting cards to their friends. It's one of those tried and true methods of proving undying friendship and boundless good will and at the same time saving oneself no end of trouble. And as a result, after the holiday excitement has died down and digestions have returned to normal, everybody has acquired such a collection of cards depicting rural wintry scenes that people can't get across the living-room floor without stepping on a snow-covered roof or stubbing their toes on impractical looking sleighs drawn by even more impractical looking horses. Father can't get down to work on the holiday bills without first removing artistically grouped and snowbound fir trees and artistically grouped and snowbound skaters.

There are several ways in which the situation can be handled. The method adopted will be in keeping with the personality of the housekeeper. She (housekeepers are usually shes) may be the type who believes in the laissez-faire method of housekeeping. If she is she won't do anything about getting the cards out of sight. She'll just sit idly by and see them get absorbed into the household equipment.

Sentimental Type

Now and again, in fact more often than not, you run into the type of housekeeper who never likes to see things of value, especially sentimental value, treated casually. She, of course, will put the cards safely away. If she is also the practical type of housekeeper, the type whose cupboards have all the orderliness of a filing cabinet and in whose clothes closets even the moths work on a planned schedule, she will follow a very direct line of attack. She will get out a bunch of old shoe boxes and stack the cards neatly inside, after first checking carefully to see that all the card-senders' names will be on her own list for next year. She will probably tie the cards in appropriately colored ribbons and put little notes on the separate groups so that she can refer to them in the year 2000 and put her finger right on Aunt Lucy's expression of goodwill for the year 1945. All this packing away makes the housewife a happier woman and the house a poorer fire insurance risk.

If the housekeeper is not practical but just plain sentimental, she will try another, different method. She'll start to pack them away and then get so wrapped up in thoughts of the people who sent them or so lost in admiration of their artistry that she will forget to do her other work and her family won't speak to her for weeks.

The delay won't be entirely due to her sentimentality either. She will be held up for some time trying to figure out just where the card came from. For some reason even persons who are called John and Mary seem to think that they can scrawl their names illegibly on the bottom of a card, send it to someone with whom they haven't corresponded in years, and their identity will be immediately and incontrovertibly established.

This is a very foolish idea. I know twenty-seven Marys, twelve Margarets, six Joes and even two Bartholomews.

But to get back to the sentimental housekeeper. She'll pick up a card signed Jean and that will lead to no end of complications. She will think "I wonder if that's Jean Brown or Jean Cavendish-Smith. It must be Jean Brown because I know she makes her B's like that and besides it's got a picture of a scotty dog on it and she always liked scotty dogs. Or then maybe it is Jean Cavendish-Smith because she always uses purple ink like this."

Well finally she decided it's Jean Brown and then she thinks, "I wonder if she's still working for that same company, that law firm. She was talking about changing jobs, I wonder if she's getting along better with her husband . . . or no, I'm thinking of Jean Herzenheimer, Jean Brown didn't get married, I wonder why she didn't, there was that young fellow from . . . now where was he from?" This sort of thing can go on all day. Now you see how important it is that you put detail on your Christmas cards.

You should also be pretty well convinced by now that this greeting card disposal can be a knotty problem. It can assume proportions one would never suspect. It should be given some thought. I have thought the whole thing over carefully and have, I think, the solution. You simply proceed as follows:

The cards should be carefully signed over and admired when they are first received and then all thought of them put out of the mind for awhile. Later, when they can be viewed with some perspective, they can be removed from the general clutter of the house. When this removal is to take place the housekeeper (this is particularly for the sentimental type of housekeeper and most housekeepers are this type, doing dishes makes them that way) anyway, the housekeeper will carefully blindfold herself. She can use an old muffler for this purpose if she has nothing else handy.

Satisfactorily blindfolded she will gather the cards into a neat pile, place the pile in a large cardboard box procured for this purpose, put the lid on the box, and throw the whole business into the furnace. Then she will have time to think over what she has done. She can regret not checking the cards for changes of address, she can worry because she may have wanted to save the greetings from Aunt Pansy to show to Aunt Jenny or she may fret because so much artistic beauty has been reduced to ashes. The best procedure now is just to sit down and have a good cry.

When that is done she can get up, dry her eyes and remove the blindfold. Her problem is solved. You see girls, it's just as simple as that!

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*"I saw the powers of darkness put to flight . . .
I saw the morning break!"*
SIR OWEN SEAMAN

THIS is the Christmas we've dreamed about these past six years . . . the Christmas of "peace on earth"; of joyous reunions and true goodwill.

Swiftly we beat our swords into ploughshares . . . turn the skills we have sharpened in war to the building of a better world.

Warriors are becoming workers . . . New industries are rising and older industries swinging into new production.

With ever-increasing speed, many products long absent, due to war's restrictions, are finding their way into dealers' stores and owners' homes.

Never before has Canada's productive capacity been so great . . . Never have her resources of power and equipment been so extensive . . . Never before have Canadians faced such an era of golden opportunity.

We have seen the morning break . . . and with it the dawning of a brighter day.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Sea Songs of Yesterday: Iron Ships Don't Echo

By DALE TALBOT

I THINK, perhaps, that one of the most emotionally impressive experiences I have had in South America was seeing a four-masted clipper ship beating its way through the cold, blue Pacific just off Talcahuano, Chile. I felt like a privileged person who had been permitted a glimpse of the past. I am far too young for sailing vessels ever to have been a part of my life and coming as I do from one of the Dominion's inland provinces I cannot even claim a modern relationship with the sea. There must be older readers of this page, particularly those who live in towns and cities bordering our oceans, who can recall vessels of the sort I saw and they will know the way I felt.

The vessel mentioned belonged to the Chilean Navy and was used to train cadets. I say "was" because it was regretably destroyed by fire while carrying a nitrate load a few months later. The same vessel was no stranger to Canada. It came here at least once some years ago, while on an extended good-will tour, and when I saw it off Talcahuano I recalled this and it added to the pleasure of the sight.

In the "good old days," our own sailing vessels were no strangers to these and other South American waters. The ports of South America lured many ships carrying the British flag, while American contemporaries were my no means absent. The crews found enough excitement in the heat-soaked cities of the low latitudes, or in icy trips around the Horn, to compose more than one ballad or shanty in which South American places, or South American girls, were the chief topic, and the charm of these makes them worth recalling.

Yankee crews, it would seem, found things interesting in Valparaiso, Chile, a place which was already well established as a port when clipper ship trade was big business.

Those Spanish girls they did roll down; I solemnly do swear
They far excel the Yankee girls, with their dark and wavy hair.

They'll love a Yankee sailor when he goes on a spree;
He'll dance and sing and make things ring, and spend his money free.
And when his money is all gone, on him they'll not impose.
They are not like the Liverpool girls, who steal and pawn his clothes!

Not very kind to Liverpool, of course, but merely a robustly expressed opinion.

THE shanty was the sailor's work song. There was a song for every job, hauling ropes as masts or yards went aloft, turning the capstan or windlass, pumping ship, furling sails in dock, and that most delightful of all jobs, bringing in the anchor on the last, long run home, had a special shanty all its own—a hauling song, of course.

"Rolling Home" was practically sacred. It was thoroughly international, British or American crews roared it in hearty good humor as the anchor chain clanked in after many a long stay in Talcahuano, the Chinchas, Callao, or more land-lubberly ports like Buenos Aires or Montevideo. Versions vary slightly, but here is a good compromise:

We're homeward bound, I hear them say
Goodbye, fare you well, Good-bye, fare you well.
We're homeward bound for old London town,
Hurrah, my boys, we're homeward bound.

"Man the Capstan" was equally popular at going-home time. It was British to start with but American clipper captains took it over:

Call all hands to man the capstan,
See your cable is all clear;
Soon our ship will weigh her anchor,
For New York home we'll steer.
With the bars round swiftly gliding,
Soon our anchor we will trip,
And across the briny ocean
We will steer our gallant ship,

Rolling home, rolling home,
Rolling home across the sea,
Rolling home to New York City,
Those Bowery girls to see!

Girls played a big part in most sailors' songs, not all of which are printable. The tunes were simple and the words mere doggerel, but, as in the following, a frequent inability to find any words of description aside from nautical terms provided a strange and genuine charm:

She was round in the counter and bluff in the bow,
So I sheared alongside and cried, "Way enough, now!"
I tipped her my flipper and took her in tow,
And yardarm to yardarm together we go.

"Away For Rio", a favorite British capstan shanty, provides a less happy ending, although neither party seems much upset:

Then I cannot marry you, my pretty Maid,
Away for Rio.
Nobody asked you, kind Sir, she said.
And I'm bound to the Rio Grande.

With no Panama Canal, trips around the Horn were frequent and from these came such shanties as "The Girls Around Cape Horn." Lengthy songs of this sort were really rhymed versions of a ship's log in which the various opinions expressed would be unsafe to utter in any other fashion. On such voyages also, resonant oak and elm echoed to tunes like "Blow the Man Down," a genuine "Limejuicer's" shanty later taken over by American sailors. The truly awful conditions provided by Cape Horn during a Southern winter put men and ships to the cruelest tests, and such songs as "Sacramento"—inspired by the need to round the Horn to get from New York to California—must have made most seamen wish they were there:

For there's plenty of gold, so I've been told,
On the banks of the Sacramento.

But steam replaced sail and steel decks and mast offered none of the far superior acoustical qualities of wood. Gone were the great decks with high bulwarks and deckhouses which threw back the melody, gone were wind-filled sails that did the same thing. But most important, machinery did work that formerly called for a shanty. There was no longer need for a song to make things move....some of the glamour had gone from the sea.

It is almost fitting that a great South American industry, and a friend of the sailing vessel, should pass with it, hand-in-hand into the twilight of history. Because it was not long after that Chilean nitrate, so long an essential and vital thing, was virtually driven from the market by synthetic nitrate, derived from the air. Recent war needs have produced an artificial demand for natural nitrate, but steel bottoms will never carry anything like the vast quantities that passed into wooden hulls during the years when sailing vessels spent tedious months loading up along arid Chilean coasts.

The last verse of "Nitrates" captures some of this atmosphere with its story of an old sailor lured to a London dock to muse over foreign cargoes. I have seen those same West Coast harbors, and when I leave here I think they will live in my memory, too:

Only bags of stuffy nitrate from a far Pacific shore
And a dreary West Coast harbor that I'll surely fetch no more—
Only bags of stuffy nitrate, with its faint, familiar smell,
Bringing back the ships and shipmates that I used to know so well....
Half a lifetime lies between us, and a thousand leagues of sea,
But it called the days departed and my boyhood back to me!

• •

SKATING EDITOR

ON WEDNESDAY after the noon hour I walked to Lake Couchiching with my skates. There was beautiful sunshine with a gentle south breeze and the ice was good. It is seldom better on the lake. I took a spin up to Hughes Bay. It was glorious to be on skates again. I was about the last one on in the spring and I imagine few have been on the lake this season, as it finished freezing over only on December 1. It took less than an hour to make the round trip back to the house. I wish I had more time. But perhaps it will not snow for a few days.—J. R. Hale in The Orillia *Packet and Times.*

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For them... A REAL HOLIDAY!

Our friends from the States have always enjoyed fishing the waters of Ontario ... 73,000 angling permits were bought by them in one year. When they return, let's give them a great welcome!

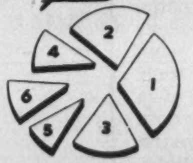
WHAT CAN I DO?

Those who deal directly with tourists, such as hotelkeepers, guides, know what visitors appreciate. They might suggest:

1. Find out all about what your neighbourhood offers, and become a booster.
2. Write your friends in the States about Ontario ... show them when they come you're really proud of it.
3. Try to make any visitor *glad* he came.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember our reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it up, follow the "Golden Rule."

IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS ... *it's good business!*

Worth his weight in gold! Actually, the Province of Ontario, in pre-war years, profited to almost the same extent from tourist business as it did from the much publicized gold mining industry. It is up to each of us individually to see that this business goes on growing.



This diagram, based on figures supplied by the Hotel Association, shows how everyone benefits from the Ontario tourist income. Every tourist dollar is shared this way ... 1. Hotels; 2. Retail stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

"Let's make sure they always come back!"

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Airman's Book: A Souvenir of The Empire Training Scheme

By KATHLEEN STRANGE

ONE of my most priceless possessions is my Airman's Book.

Now and again, when I feel homesick for the fine lads who from time to time were visitors in my home, during the course of the Empire Training Scheme, I flip back its pages and read over the many familiar names. Some of them, of course, are merely names, for, like ships that pass in the night, their owners came, stayed awhile, and passed on, never to be heard of again. Most of them, however, remain our warm and valued friends and regular correspondents. These we shall never forget.

There on the first page, for instance, is the name of Sam. Sam wrote, in a round and somewhat labored script, much like a backward schoolboy's: "Thanks for everything. It was a real home from home." (Only Sam would have pronounced it 'ome!)

Sam was the first airman ever to come and stay at our house, in April, 1941. We got into touch with Sam through the pages of our local newspaper. He had written a letter there that he was stationed near Winnipeg and was lonely and homesick. He would like a correspondent, preferably someone from London, because he had come from that town.

We wrote to Sam and told him that the next time he had a "48" we would be pleased if he would come and stay with us. Sam came. Physically he was a bit of a disappointment. He was short and rather fat. His head was almost completely bald. And he had buck teeth! He spoke with a strong "East End of London" accent and informed us that he had been a fish-gutter in Billingsgate Market before joining up. He had, however, a heart of gold. He was always trying to find little ways of helping me around the house and garden. He seldom arrived empty-handed. Elaborate Air Force cushion covers. Gaudy book ends. Highly- colored china ornaments. All found their way into my home, each gift prompted by a generous and appreciative spirit.

Then there was John. Socially John was Sam's complete antithesis. A native of Bath, and a Merton (Oxford) man, John had a war degree in Classics. John's father was a naval chaplain and the family had lived for many years in Malta. John spoke with what is referred to in Canada as an "Oxford accent" and he sometime found it difficult to make himself understood. It was no affectation, however. He spent many "48's" with us and we always enjoyed his graceful manners and charming, well-bred ways. He was extremely handsome into the bargain and wrought considerable havoc among the hearts of my young daughter and her friends, who thought he was the living image of Gary Cooper. I shall always remember John, not only because he still writes to us regularly, but because a small card in my Airman's Book, marked "Schrafft's," is a memento of the very largest box of candy I ever received in my life. John sent it to me from New York for Christmas, 1943.

Pat was a country lad. He was born and brought up on a Shropshire farm. He was continually amazed at the broad flat prairies of this western land. "You do everything on such a grand scale," he told me one day. "You know, my dad's farm is one hundred acres, and we think that quite a size. But here people have a thousand acres, and more, and think nothing of it!" However, he did remark that he thought our ways of farming were more slovenly than at home. "You don't take as good care of your land or your stock as we do," he opined.

"THANKS for everything. I hope to come back some day!" Thus wrote Garry. Garry was, perhaps, my favorite of all. He came from just outside Leicester, a little place called Coaltown. He had been in the British Army before joining the R.A.F. and had endured Dunkirk. What stories he had to tell us of that terrible *débâcle!* I shall never forget them as long as I live.

Garry seemed to enjoy himself thoroughly during the two weeks that he spent with us, en route home, but there were times when he seemed to be lost in thought and there would come over his young face a strange, almost fey look. (My husband called it the "after battle" look. He says that all men who have been through battle look that way at times.) Garry failed at flying and later rejoined his old regiment and was sent over on "D" Day. He is with that regiment still, somewhere in Germany, while his young wife and baby son wait for him to return to England and bring them over to Canada.

Wilf, a Lancastrian missioner, stayed with us for ten days. He wrote in my book: "Spent convalescence leave here after crash at Neepawa. Grateful for 'Never a Dull Moment' in this house in the most hospitable city in Canada." Wilf may have been a missioner but there was nothing sanctimonious about him. He had a good head and we enjoyed some lively discussions with him on religious and world affairs.

Roy essayed poetry.

It is grand to receive in times like these,
When homes are torn apart,
A gift of hospitality,
Food to a hungry heart.

Roy came from Southampton, much battered town. He visited us several times. Then he was sent overseas and for a long time we heard nothing more from him. Only last month, however, I had a long letter from Roy from India. He wonders if I remember him, after such a long time? Of course I do. He was tall and good-looking, somewhat reminiscent of Bing Crosby, only he couldn't sing. In his long and interesting letter he tells of the strange things he has seen—of the marvellous scenery and queer people—the women with great loads on their heads, the hungry beggars pestering one on every hand. "It is all amazingly interesting, but I'd love to be home."

Alf was an Australian boy, from Sidney. For a year he was at the Wireless School, on the outskirts of Winnipeg, just a mile or so down the road from where we live. He used to drop in and visit us almost every night, so we got to know him remarkably well. In fact, he treated our place just like home. Then he was sent overseas. Almost a year to the day, he reappeared in Winnipeg.

A year had gone by in point of time, but ten years had been added to Alf's young life. He was so changed in appearance we hardly knew him. He was a nervous wreck and quite badly scarred. Yet he had great hopes of the future. He wrote in my book, on the occasion of his return: "Have travelled all over Britain from Land's End to John O'Groat's. Did 32 operational trips over enemy territory. Crashed on last flight. In hospital nine weeks. Married my nurse in Nottingham on November 21, 1942. I saved my life but lost my liberty!"

The rather sad sequel to this little story is that Alf's English wife left England shortly after he did, on another ship, travelling by way of the Horn. While Alf was still in Canada, waiting to sail from Vancouver for Australia, he received a cable saying that the ship on which his bride was travelling had been torpedoed and that his wife was among the drowned. Alf is still only just twenty-one.

Norman came from New Zealand. He had been a country school teacher in civilian life. He used to help my young daughter with her homework and the two of them spent many amusing, and for Kay, highly profitable hours together. He told us interesting stories of life in New Zealand and particularly of the school system there, which seems to be ahead of our own in many respects. Such a nice young chap was Norman, and so proud of the small son he had never seen. Well, he will soon be seeing that small son now, for the last letter I received from him, from Iceland, gave me his New Zealand address. "By the time you receive this letter, I shall be on my way back home!"

So the names go, each one with its vivid memories, each one recalling to mind a friend. So far as we know at the moment, not a single lad who ever visited with us, excepting Alf, has been injured or killed. We feel that ours has indeed been a lucky house.

• •

SLEUTH

FOR all those who like Shaggy Dog stories, here is a Shaggy Skunk tale that is going the rounds:

Mama Skunk was worried because she could never keep track of her two children. They were named In and Out, and whenever In was in, Out was out, and if Out was in, In was out. One day she called Out in to her and told him to go out and bring In in. So Out went out and in no time at all he brought In in.

"Wonderful!" said Mama Skunk. "How, in all this great forest, could you find In in so short a time?"

"It was easy," said Out. "In stinct."

—N. Y. *Herald Tribune*

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 22, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Britain's Economists Not Doing Their Duty

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Conservative Party in Britain has at last proclaimed its intention of opposing Labor's interference with the freedom of the individual and of fighting for the preservation of private enterprise. In this dispute so far the economists have not made a brave or intelligent showing and yet it is in their province to advise as to the methods by which Britain may most speedily reconvert herself from war to full prosperity.

London.

AT LAST the political opposition to His Majesty's Labor Government has made a declaration of faith. The time is long past when the exalted morality of labor's program could compete, or excite competition. Everyone has an exalted morality today, and the bluest of Blimps would not allow boys to clamber up chimneys, or girls to work underground in mines.

The divergence between Britain's two social philosophies is on no ground of social justice. They both profess the same aims, and differ only in the means. And since the means to every social and political end is, in a democracy that has nothing more to learn about suffrage, an economic means, the issue between Conservative and Labor is an economic one.

The Government's dogma is simple enough. It is that private enterprise is guilty until it can prove its innocence, and that it should be given only a token opportunity of proving its innocence. The Conservatives opine the opposite, that state control is by its nature inefficient and private enterprise by its nature efficient.

Mr. Churchill, opening the Tory attack upon the Government, pledged his party to fight against interferences with the freedom of the individual, to create the conditions in which private enterprise remained private and had incentive to be enterprising, and in which the Government confined itself to the processes of Government which are traditional in Britain and which seem to work well enough in other countries as yet unblessed with socialism—the U.S., for instance.

The economists have not made a very brave or intelligent showing in this dispute. Their evidence should be decisive, at least outside the polls, but they are saying nothing except the accepted opiate that nationalization is all right, and so is private enterprise, in their appointed places. We may forgive them for shirking entry to the embattled arena of party politics, but in this matter they have a clear duty to perform, for it is their province to declare on all things touching industrial and commercial efficiency.

Tame Handmaidens

In particular, it is, or should be, their rôle to give advice on the processes by which Britain may most rapidly and completely extricate herself from the tangleweed of war and get moving along the high road to full prosperity. But there is nothing at home to match the brain of Lord Keynes in Washington, and in their hour of testing Britain's economics have become the tame handmaidens of gabbling politics.

What the economists will not do for Britain, Britain may, however, do for herself. There is an essence in nationalization, and an essence in private enterprise, and they are capable of analysis and comparison. They are known, too, empirically, by their effects. What was the effect of private enterprise upon the Brit-

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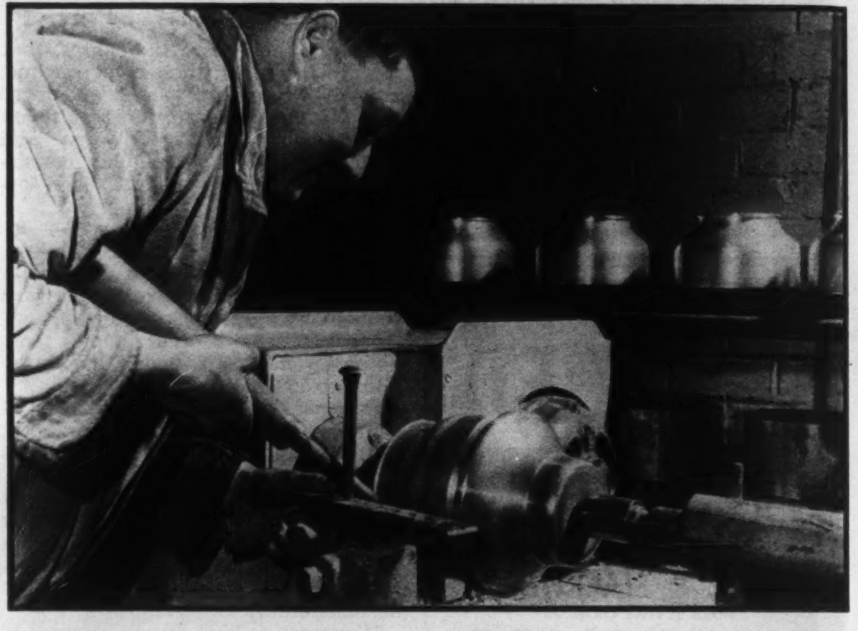
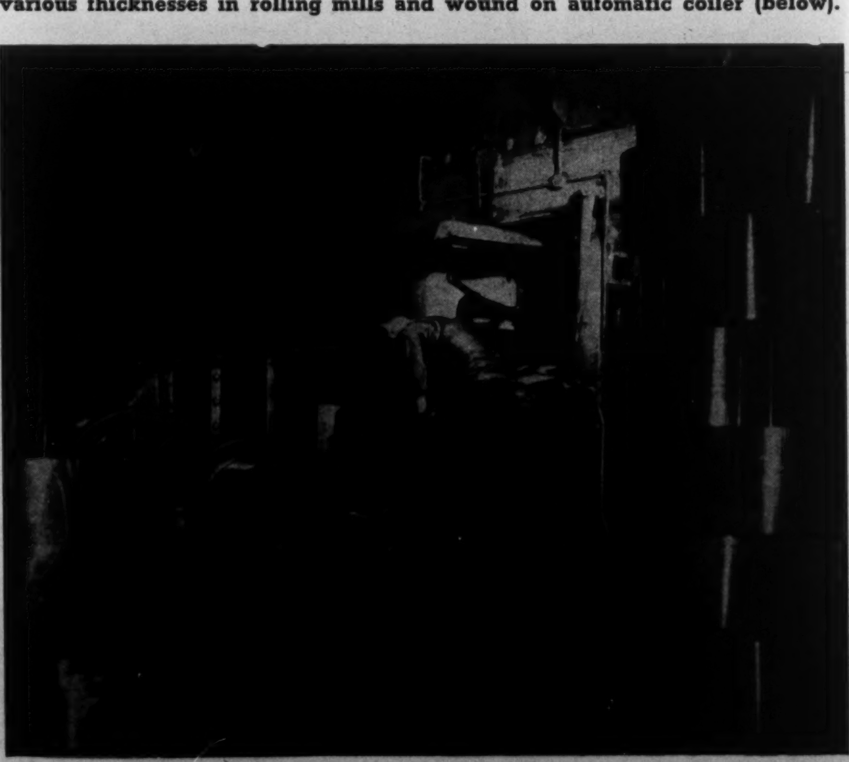


Both in Canada and Great Britain manufacturers of aluminum are seeking to maintain wartime's high level of production by finding new civilian applications for this famous light metal. In England, 50,000 aluminum houses are under construction, but the average British housewife is more likely to appreciate the new aluminum kitchenware, now becoming available. Below: aluminum billet emerging from the steel die of the extrusion press.

Kitchen utensils are made from strip aluminum, which has been rolled to various thicknesses in rolling mills and wound on automatic coiler (below).



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Bank Presidents' Speeches

By P. M. RICHARDS

THIS is the season when the presidents of the chartered banks, who are in a position to know more than most people about the facts of Canada's business and trade, speak their minds at the annual general meetings of their institutions. This year, when the country, with the rest of the world, is facing new and difficult social and business conditions, some of their comments are particularly pertinent.

For instance, on the subject of wages and comparative living standards, R. S. Waldie, of the Imperial Bank of Canada said that "Canada's dependence on large exports puts definite limits to the freedom within which we are able to fix our wage level. In the discussion of the wage problem one often hears the argument that there is no reason why Canadian wage policies and standards should be different from those of the United States. This reasoning overlooks the fundamental fact that the United States are an almost self-sufficient economic entity in which exports have only a small influence on the national income as compared with Canada. If Canada should follow the pressure towards higher wages as it is at present exerted in the United States, her export capacity may become curtailed below the level corresponding to even medium-sized employment." In other words, it seems that higher wages for some may mean no jobs for many.

Effortless Security?

Speaking of social security projects and suggestions, George W. Spinney of the Bank of Montreal had this to say: "It would be very nice if we could all live on government cheques, but life on this planet being as it is, someone has to plough and reap, to plan and build, to exercise qualities of initiative, foresight and daring; and only this totality of productive effort can provide a real and enduring basis for material welfare and economic security. Nothing could be further from my intent than to argue that social security measures are without value to the community. But we deceive ourselves and others if we accept and promulgate the idea that security can emanate effortlessly from government, acting in the role of benevolent and bountiful provider. Government can distribute no benefits that individuals, through their labor, do not provide." The truth of that last statement, so simple and seemingly so obvious, is ignored by so many.

This point was also in the mind of C. H. Carlisle of the Dominion Bank when he told his hearers that "The Government has no funds of its own and only acts as your agent in incurring and paying your debts. You have given to Government an unlimited power of attorney as to assessment and expenditure. Therefore, you undoubtedly have a direct and vital interest in Government expenditures and in the obligations Government creates for you." Mr. Carlisle presented figures on the size of Canada's debt and said that the only way to reduce the debt was to make expenditures less than income. Yet, he went on, "there is a great and constant demand upon Government to make this or that expenditure, whether it is essential or non-essential, or whether we can afford it or not. Our present financial position necessitates a rigid economy. I am quite sure it would be the desire of the Canadian people that those who are incapable of self-support should receive adequate assistance. However, in recent years there has been a demand on Government for social service that goes far beyond this condition. Some years ago few people would be willing to become the wards of the state. The reverse is true today. To aid one who is capable of providing for himself and his dependents only stunts his ambition and his usefulness, and at the same time places an unwarranted burden on others who work and save. What we have been doing is really subsidizing idleness." And this at a time when Canada and the world need more production than ever before.

Limit to Export Credits

A. E. Arscott of the Canadian Bank of Commerce said that the granting of credits to impoverished countries needing Canadian goods was a necessary measure now, but warned that to continue this arrangement after the economic justification for it had disappeared would be unsound. "To continue lending after the need for assistance has been met merely evades the necessity for taking imports in exchange—in effect an attempt to export unemployment. Such 'jockeying' could not continue very long." Referring to proposals for cyclical budget balancing, Mr. Arscott said that "this viewpoint contemplates that deficits would be incurred in depressed years while surpluses would be budgeted for in years of relative prosperity." He said that in adopting such a policy, "involving shifts in tax emphasis and deficit spending, a government is venturing into largely uncharted waters and the question arises as to what indicators are to be used to determine whether in any given year the Government should budget for a surplus or for a deficit. Incidentally, it is not hard to see how difficult it might prove politically to implement heavier taxation and/or the curtailment of public expenditure, even should all indicators suggest the desirability of such a policy." Mr. Arscott suggested that this subject be closely studied by government and by all business groups, including both labor and management.

H. D. Burns of the Bank of Nova Scotia said that failure to reach a settlement of the question of Dominion-Provincial relations and responsibilities could "seriously impede our progress in the immediate transition and affect adversely our welfare in years to come."

(*Continued from Page* 30)

ish economy? It was the direct cause of the greatest upsurge in national productivity known to history, outranging that of the Soviet Union in the five-year plan period, and even that of the U.S. during the passionate expansionist era of that continent. It was, indeed, the stimulus of profit that bore initiative, ingenuity, energy, and sheer guts along on an irresistible tide, but the profit motive is despised only in the modern, bobby-sock hysteria, and has no moral taint in any economic or political or philosophical record.

At no time were men ever actuated —apart from some half dozen saints whose sense of profit was spiritual —by any other motive. Nor will they ever be, for profit, whether financial, or social, or the profit of prestige and fame, or the profit of satisfaction in service, is the living frame of human aspiration. Nationalization also is known, though by a narrower yardstick. Britain has known transport nationalization, postal nationalization, public service nationalization, and can compare none of these services favorably with the functions of private enterprise.

It is no hyperbole to say that the choice between nationalization and private enterprise is the choice between supine inefficiency and active efficiency. Since all new brooms sweep clean, the fathers of this undesirable infant may be expected to display an energy in justifying their progeny in the short-term which bears no relation to the ineluctable reversion to type which must occur over the long term. But even that is unlikely.

It is unlikely for the very good reason that Britain's brains are, if we except the wretched intelligentsia, "whose fustian heads with clouds are compassed round," ill-disposed to a state control in which their talents can command no apt reward, their endeavors no proper recognition. So, imposed upon the native incompetence of the apparatus of nationalization, is the probability of an acute shortage of brain, which is today the first need of Britain, even above the need for muscle.

These things the economists should speak of, and of all the other aspects of the controversy that concern them. They have more power than they realize, to influence the scales. If they exert it, the nation will come to bless them. If they ignore it, they prostitute their birthright.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Ottawa to Aid Development of Vast Northwest Territories

By JOHN M. GRANT

IF the Northwest Territories, with its vast potential mineral wealth, is to be opened up as expeditiously as possible the great need is more adequate services. Mining men returning from the area have been unanimous in complaining of the handicaps met with, particularly the highly unsatisfactory condition of transportation facilities. The Northwest Territories come under the jurisdiction of the Dominion government and recent developments indicate that recognition is now being given to the justifiable criticism of prospectors and mining companies active in the Yellowknife. To alleviate the present hardships and allow a greater opening up of the Territories mining men agree that improved land and water transportation facilities as well as more airplane fields will be necessary. To provide these will mean the building of roads into the mineralized areas, deepening of water channels and improvement of the MacKenzie River system.

•

Hon. J. A. Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources, stated recently in the House of Commons that every effort was being made to lower the transportation costs into the Territories, which he said was perhaps the most important problem to be dealt with there. "All encouragement must be given the Department for the development of that land, because if one believes all the fairy tales one hears it is certainly an Eldorado," he added. The Minister said the government realized that considerable expense would be involved in developing the Territories when he estimated his department's expenditures for the current fiscal year at $993,485, compared with $372,689 last year. Included in this year's estimate is $245,000 for the Yellowknife Airport. A new townsite has also been surveyed to provide for increased population.

•

In addition to the Mines and Resources Department expenditures, Mr. Glen announced that the Works Department had appropriated a considerable sum for a portage road from the St. Charles Rapids to Great Bear Lake and the road was due to be completed shortly. Other funds were being provided to improve the Mackenzie River waterway, which now was the main means of transportation. An agreement has been reached with Alberta for the construction of an all-weather road from Grimshaw, Alberta, to the Hay River settlement on Great Bear Lake. Surveys are already under way and work is expected to start next year. Approximately 300 miles of the road will be in Alberta and 80 miles in the Northwest Territories. The Dominion will bear up to two-thirds of the cost of the section in Alberta and the entire cost of the other section.

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Of outstanding interest in the Yellowknife area is Giant Yellow-

(*Continued on Page* 35)

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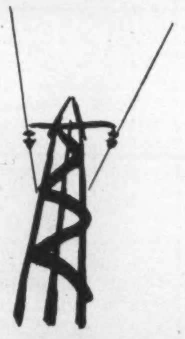

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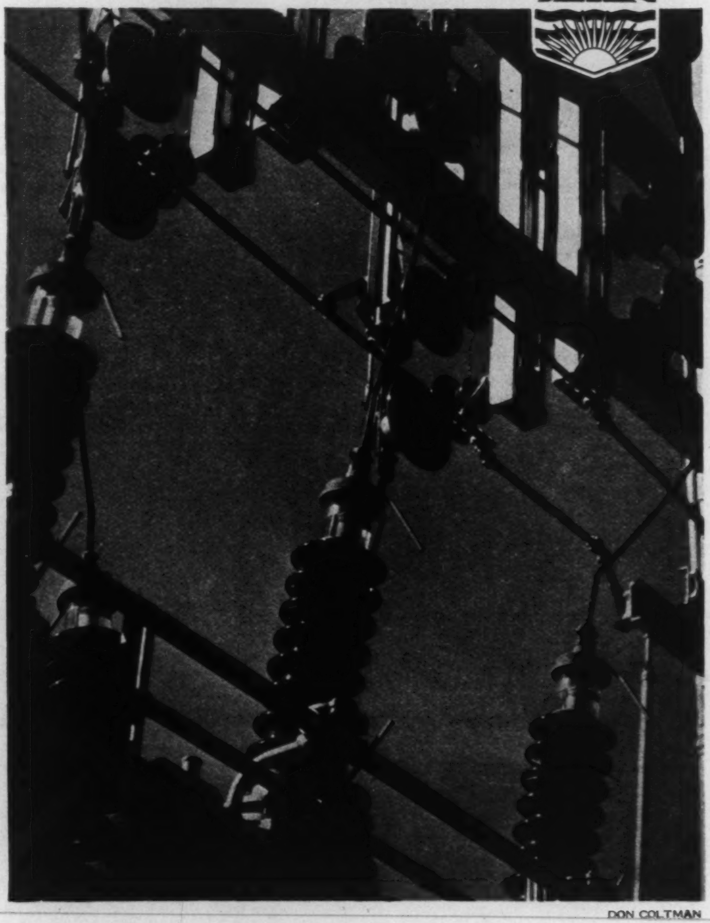

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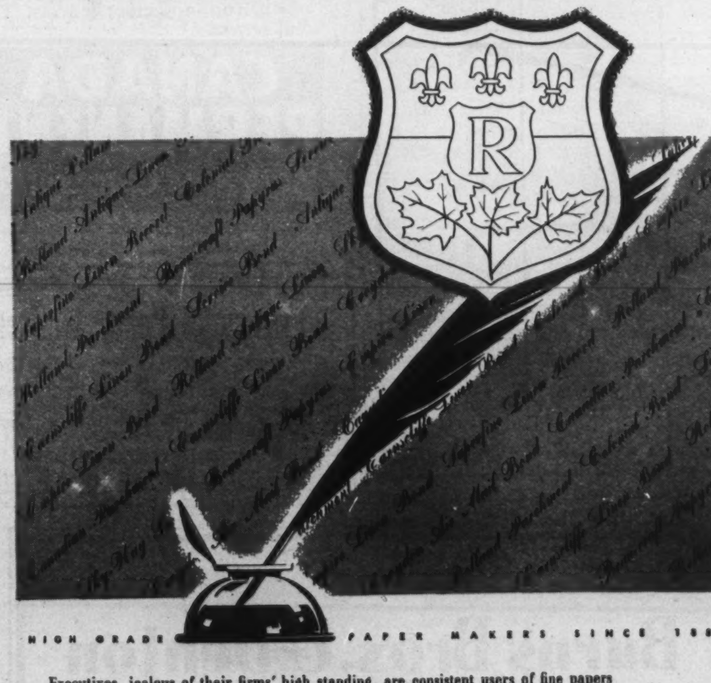

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E. V. James, St. Catharines, Ont.—An extensive development program is in progress at UPPER CANADA MINES which will be some time in completing. The No. 2 shaft has been deepened from 750 to 1,250 feet, providing four new levels. Development is now underway with encouraging results on these horizons. At the 875 and 1,000-foot floors, particularly the 875, first indications from drifting and drilling are reported highly satisfactory, in fact perhaps better than on the upper horizons. It is proposed to develop the No. 2 shaft ore bodies as rapidly as possible and this should substantially improve the ore picture. A drive is underway on the 1,000-foot level to connect the two shafts which are 2,900 feet apart. It must be remembered that the productive life of Upper Canada has been largely under wartime conditions and the scarcity of labor prevented much depth work. As far as I am aware there has been no change in formation or structure at depth and it remains for further development to indicate the growth possibilities of the mine. The company's treasury is a satisfactory position and holds approximately 985,000 shares of Queenston Gold Mines, which gives promise of becoming a profitable producer. I regard the speculative possibilities of Cochenour Willans as most interesting. Recent favorable developments appear indicative of a promising and expanding picture for the future.

M. T. A., Vancouver, B.C.—Directors of CANADIAN BRONZE CO., LTD., have declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent per share on the preferred stock and 73½c per share, plus an interim dividend of 50c on the common, both payable February 1 to shareholders of record January 10. A similar interim dividend was paid on the same date this year. Disbursements on the preferred during the current calendar year total $5, like amounts being paid in both 1944 and 1943. During 1945 to date the company has paid $2, including a 50c interim, similar amounts being paid in 1944 and 1943.

M. R. Beloeil, Que.—CASTLE-TRETHEWEY MINES LIMITED, listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, has a silver property in the Gowganda district which has been inactive for years owing to the condition of the silver market. J.P. Bickell, president, intimated at the last annual meeting that a well-established market for silver above 60 cents an ounce would probably justify re-opening of the company's silver mine. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Limited, is the largest silver producer in Canada and over half of the total output of the Dominion comes from British Columbia. Silver is produced in every province except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and is recovered in the treatment of various ores. In other words, silver mining in Canada is not a distinct mining industry inasmuch as silver-bearing minerals usually occur in association with other metals of economic value. The mining of silver-cobalt ores is confined almost exclusively to

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Stocks Just Churning

BY HARUSPEX

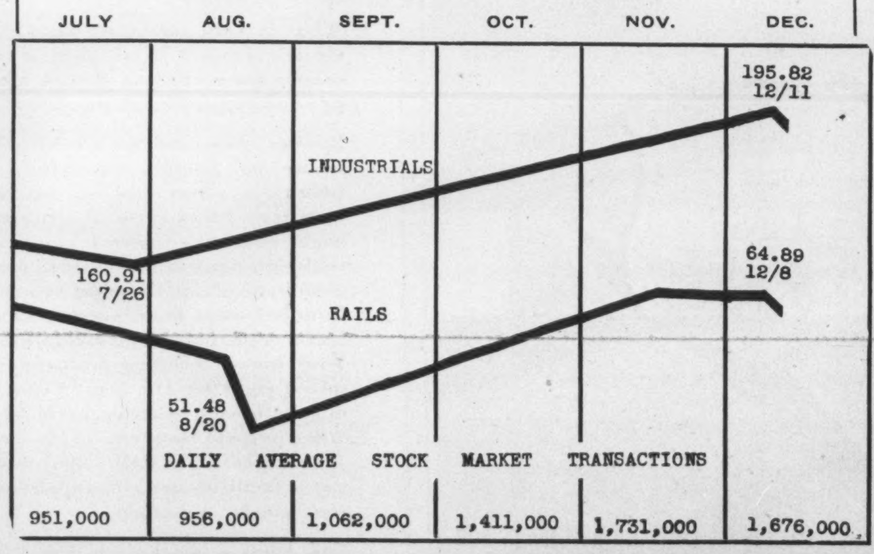
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: We regard many stocks, following broad advance on the basis of high war earnings, as in a distributive zone preparatory to cyclical, or substantial intermediate, decline and would caution extreme selection in current purchasing.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

From the broader term approach Canada and the U.S.A. are gradually plowing through the reconversion period with most of the problems of such period fairly evident. Conversely, as reconversion recedes the postwar replenishment period gets closer, thus increasing support or cushion against a protracted market recession and also exerting some upward pull on the prices of those stocks that, here and there, seem out of line, or underpriced, in terms of postwar earnings potentialities. This tends to create a highly selective market, in which many stocks are doing little more than churning, while the underpriced issues slowly—and sometimes rapidly, as witness Celanese some weeks back—come into line.

From the intermediate approach, it must be recognized that the New York stock market has now been climbing for about four months without other than minor recession, and for two years without anything of a protracted nature. Sooner or later the four-month, possibly the twenty-four month, swing will be corrected and, if precedent has any value, this should be witnessed not later than April of the year ahead. Thus, while, as stated last week, moderate and gradual accumulation of distinctly out-of-line stocks can be sanctioned on the basis of the receding reconversion period and rapidly approaching replenishment boom period, fairly adequate reserves should still be maintained awaiting (1) completion of the readjustment interval or (2) market recession discounting such completion, but some relaxation in favor of purchasing stocks adjudged as distinctly out of line with eventual postwar prospects, would seem in order, with passage of time from now forward.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Brazilian Traction

Does political unrest in South America pose a major problem to this Company? A recent survey dealing with earnings possibilities is now available on request.

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the district of Temiskaming in northern Ontario, but, in most instances operations at properties, some of which were prominent producers in the past, are conducted by lessees and shipments range from one to several hundred tons. Such companies as Base Metals Mining Corporation in British Columbia, Golden Manitou and New Calumet in Quebec, produce concentrates or residues of lead or zinc containing silver.

H.B.J., Midland, Ont.—Early in 1946 CANADIAN CELANESE LTD. will have completed installation of equipment at Drummondville for the manufacture of two products, staple fibre (artificial wool) and celanese yarn, for surplus sales. With present operations around capacity, and a marked advantage in 1946 from the reduction in excess profits tax, the new production is expected to add considerably to the company's profits.

M.M., Halifax, N.S. — Just how much of the upturn in the unlisted stocks may have been due to manipulation is something I cannot answer, but it is a fact that many of the over-the-counter stocks shared in the recent general advance in the listed golds. Some of this heavy buying was due to United States purchases, and another factor in the busy market, which saw dozens of new highs recorded, was the talk of a possible increase in the price of gold. It is rumoured that PICKLE CROW GOLD which now controls Albany River may acquire full ownership. CRAIBBE-FLETCHER has been doing exploratory diamond drilling but I have seen no report of results. DICKENSON RED LAKE is now listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Three diamond drills are now operating here with excellent results, although it is not yet definitely established that the extension of the Campbell (Dome option) south zone has been found. WEKUSKO CONSOLIDATED has purchased a mining plant in preparation for a large program of underground development on the Ferro-Rainbow property at Herb Lake, Northern Manitoba. At the same time exploratory diamond drilling and surface work is being continued with encouraging results on the Squall Lake property in the Snow Lake Area. SANTIAGO recently secured a 75% interest in the Carol Inlet mine. This was the second mine to be taken over by Santiago in Southeastern Alaska.

P.S.D., Sherbrooke, Que.—Net earnings of TRADERS FINANCE CORP. for the first nine months of the fiscal year which ended September 30, including the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, amounted to $279,911 and were equal to $11.20 per share on the proposed new issue of 25,000 shares of 4½ per cent cumulative preference stock of $100 par value being issued to provide funds for the redemption of the outstanding 6 per cent preference shares. Net earnings for 1944, including the tax refund, amounted to $330,960. Consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 1945, shows cash, $1,444,937; investments, bonds and stocks, $4,322,589, and notes receivable (secured), $3,295,971.

W.L.C., Bradford, Ont.—The high yield on WAITE AMULET MINES stock has been indicative of some uncertainty surrounding the outlook for copper and zinc and the possibility of a reduction in the dividend. The expectation of a reduced dividend has come to pass and occasioned no surprise. Fifteen cents will be paid in December as compared with previous quarterly dividends of 20 cents. Earnings for the first half of the year were barely 37 cents as against 55 cents in the like period of 1944, and company officials anticipate a further decline for the last half of the current year. The mine has been at full productive capacity to keep up with the war demands and as a result ore reserves have been considerably depleted, which are believed sufficient, at recent mill capacity, for around five years. It is possible the peacetime metal situation may mean the daily tonnage will have to be cut and naturally this would be reflected in earnings. Current assets at the end of 1944 exceeded current liabilities by over $6,000,000.

N.H.C., Victoria, B.C.—The reason behind the declaration of a year-end extra of 40 cents per share of ASBESTOS CORP. LTD., is apparently the better earnings prospect for 1946, based on current disposal of a large proportion of surplus shingle grade asbestos accumulated in 1944. This latest extra, together with bonuses of 10 cents each paid with the regular 20 cents dividends in the second and third quarters of the year, boost total payments on 1945 account to $1.40 per share, as against $1 paid in 1944. In wartime the company lost a considerable part of its prewar markets both in Europe and in Asia. European demand is only now beginning to be restored. During the war large shipments were made to the United States, and these continued in 1945. Normally, Canada takes only about 2 per cent of output, and the United States a fair portion, other markets being responsible for by far the largest part of Canadian production.

E.W., Vancouver, B.C.—From information available CUYUNI GOLDFIELDS LIMITED appears to have interesting speculative possibilities. You will realize that as the property is located in British Guiana there is not the same opportunity of securing first-hand information as if it were in Canada. The management is capable and it reportedly regards future development potentialities as quite promising. So far depth development has been limited, however, the second diamond drill hole at the Aleck Hill mine has proven the downward continuation of ore 130 feet below the second level. In this hole 16 feet of ore averaging 0.68 ounce gold per ton was intersected. A 200-ton cyanide plant has been in operation since last June. A broad expansion of the development program is planned.

Gatineau Power Company

THE continuance of industrial operations at a high level in the early postwar years, at least, and the extension of electrification throughout rural communities should be of advantage to the Gatineau Power Company. The company serves Canadian International Paper Company and New Brunswick International Paper Company (two units of the newsprint industry which is increasing output as labor becomes available), has a long-term contract with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for 25 and 60 cycle power, and intends to continue its policy of rural extensions as labor and materials become available. In the annual report for 1944 G. Gordon Gale, President, stated the company is planning to provide for postwar industrial expansion by additions to its generating and transmission facilities, and numerous extensions to its distribution system.

Net income of $1,338,741, equal to 56.3c per share, for the first six months of 1945 was an improvement from $1,207,801 and 48.5c a share for the corresponding months of 1944. Net profits for the year 1944 of $2,233,277 and 86c a share, compared with $2,478,555 and $1.01 per share for 1943. Earned surplus of $6,090,006 at December 31, 1944, was up from $5,780,324 at December 31, 1939.

The company's liquid position has shown a substantial improvement since 1939, while at the same time funded debt has been reduced. Net working capital of $2,753,448 at the end of 1944 compared with an excess of current liabilities over current assets of $129,939 at the end of 1939. The net working capital at the end of 1944 is after inclusion of $1,583,055 funded debt and sinking fund payable in 1945 and on this basis funded debt at that date amounted to $72,431,945, down from $80,349,722 at December 31, 1939. Current assets at the end of last year included cash of $3,141,468 and marketable securities of $2,077,500, in the aggregate well in excess of current liabilities of $3,531,881.

Outstanding capital at December 31, 1944, consisted of 121,960 shares of 5% cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value, 35,000 shares of 5½% cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value and 1,662,480 common shares of no par value. The preferred issues are callable at 110 on sixty days' notice, and the company has the right to purchase the shares in the market for redemption.

Dividends have been paid regularly on the preferred shares since issuance. Current annual dividend rate of 80c per share on the common stock was established with the payment of a quarterly dividend of 20c per share December 1943. Extras of 5c per share were paid December 1939 and December 1944, and an extra of 10c a share has been declared payable January 1, 1946.

Gatineau Power Company was incorporated in 1926 with a Quebec Charter. The plants are located in Quebec and New Brunswick. The hydro-electric plants have a generating capacity of 296,000 h.p. of 25 cycle and 420,000 h.p. of 60 cycle power, and the steam plant a generating capacity of 9,000 h.p. of 60 cycle power.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1940, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividend Per Share
	High	Low		High	Low	
1944	11¼	8¼	$0.86	13.1	9.6	$0.85
1943	11¼	7½	1.01	11.3	7.4	0.65
1942	8	4⅞	0.78	10.3	6.3	0.60
1941	9¾	4½	0.75	13.0	6.0	0.70
1940	16⅛	9¼	0.82	19.6	11.3	0.80
1939	16¼	11	1.04	15.6	10.6	0.80
Average 1939-1940				13.8	8.4	
Approximate Current Ratio				18.0		
Current Yield				5.2%		

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profits	$2,233,277	$2,478,555	$2,094,219	$2,054,670	$2,161,232	$2,483,334
Surplus	6,090,006	5,587,237	4,854,144	5,399,193	5,428,854	5,780,324
Current Assets	6,285,329	6,689,871	4,311,720	4,210,100	3,603,836	3,155,353
Current Liabilities	3,531,881-a	4,135,393	4,626,938	4,218,891	3,917,162	3,285,292
Net Working Capital	2,753,448	2,554,478	315,218-e	8,791-e	313,326-e	129,939-e

a—Funded debt retirement of $1,583,056 payable in 1945 included to conform with previous years.
e—Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Financial Responsibility Laws Need More Teeth in Them

By GEORGE GILBERT

There is no question that since the end of gasoline rationing there has been a heavy increase in motor traffic and in the congestion of our streets and highways, with a corresponding increase in the frequency of automobile accidents.

Evidently what is needed to bring about a reduction in the serious waste of life and property caused by these accidents is the enactment and enforcement of improved laws and regulations which will force motorists to acquire a proper sense of the responsibility resting upon them.

IT is hard to get people to realize that they themselves fix the rates which are charged for various kinds of insurance, including automobile insurance, as the amount of the losses experienced measures the amount which must be collected in premiums in addition to an amount for expenses and profit, if the insurance companies are to remain solvent and stay in business. Accordingly, the public have a financial interest in the prevention or reduction of losses. Rates go up when losses increase and rates come down when losses decrease.

Enactment and enforcement of adequate traffic, license and financial responsibility laws operate to reduce losses and to bring down automobile insurance rates. If only those who are fitted to drive were permitted to do so, both the losses and the insurance rates would be materially reduced. But it is well known that such is not the case. Owing to the inadequacy of existing laws, or lax enforcement of them, for one reason or another, many cars on the road are being driven by those who are unfitted, either physically, mentally, temperamentally or otherwise, to do so.

Everyone who uses our streets or highways either as motorist or pedestrian should be interested in measures for the prevention of the waste of life and property caused by automobile accidents. Such measures naturally include highway traffic acts, financial responsibility laws, municipal ordinances and all movements for accident prevention.

Insurers' Interest

Insurance companies have a direct interest in safety and preventive measures. They are in business to increase the sale of insurance, and they realize that they can do so only if their rates are moderate and reasonable. The higher the rate the more the market is restricted. While they cannot pass laws, they can, as a result of their experience and knowledge of accident frequency and trends, make valuable suggestions for the improvement of existing laws and regulations in order to provide better protection for the public.

Since the removal of restrictions on gasoline there has been a heavy increase in motor traffic. While few new cars are on the road, the increased number of old ones, more or less worn out, now brought into use has greatly added to the congestion of traffic on streets and highways and also to the frequency of accidents. As pointed out in a memorandum submitted to the recent conference of Provincial Superintendents of Insurance by the All Canada Insurance Federation, these motor traffic accidents are in large measure attributed to the lack of a proper sense of responsibility on the part of car drivers, which is often accompanied by a lack of insurance protection or financial resources.

While admitting that present financial responsibility laws have done much to educate motorists to a sense of the responsibility which rests upon them, the memorandum points out that for some years it has been evident to insurance companies that these laws, as at present framed, have virtually ceased to perform the main function they were orginally intended to perform.

Individual Responsibility

Says the memorandum: "It is from a revealing day by day experience that the insurance companies see vividly the need for the utmost effort of all responsible citizens to urge the adoption of legislation that will have the effect of emphasizing a proper sense of responsibility in the individual. You will appreciate we emphasize a sense of responsibility as paramount and not the provision of the means of monetary compensation. We take the view that the most important objectives are: first, to prevent accidents (many losses cannot be stated in money value, and loss is a loss to the community whether innocently suffered or not); and, only secondly, to endeavour to secure efficient means by which fair compensation is available to assist in recovery of the individual who has innocently suffered loss."

There is good ground for the assertion that accident prevention and reduction should be the main objectives of highway traffic and financial responsibility laws, as it is in line with the conclusions reached by independent investigators.

It is reasonable to assume that a period of increased motor accident frequency lies ahead, and that more effective legislation is called for to cope with the situation. It is realized that with the enactment of such legislation more drivers will be motivated to seek insurance, but it must be admitted that the more motorists are insured the better it will be for the community and the innocent victims of automobile accidents.

From the standpoint of the insurance companies, it is noted, this is not necessarily desirable, for the memorandum says: "Were this the only consideration the companies would be advocating compulsory insurance, which presumably would mean a greater number of insurances being carried. We are, however, opposed to compulsory insurance on the grounds that experience has shown that the evils arising from such a system outweigh the claimed advantages.

"We also realize that more restrictive financial responsibility laws will bring for us many new and exacting problems—in particular, our traditional freedom of selection will be curtailed. However, this as it may be, we feel the urgency of meeting the needs arising out of this social condition, and, without haste or inconsiderate cause, attention should be directed as quickly as possible to this problem."

There is no doubt that the experience of the companies under the various financial responsibility laws in force in Canada qualifies them to make valuable suggestions for the improvement of the existing legislation. Their view that the present laws have largely failed to attain the objectives set for them when they were enacted, is in accordance with the facts.

It is true that under the existing financial responsibility laws those involved in accidents have been compelled to realize their responsibilities to the extent prescribed by the act. But it is also a fact that many of those who have been fortunate enough to avoid accidents altogether or who have been involved in only trivial mishaps, have failed to realize the heavy financial responsibilities which will rest upon them should they become involved in a motor accident resulting in serious injuries or death of members of the public. The time to take out automobile liability insurance is before and not after the accident has occurred, and some teeth must be introduced into our financial responsibility laws which will operate as a powerful enough incentive to cause the motorist to do so.

To Agents
Policyholders and
Friends everywhere

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Christmas

and best wishes for

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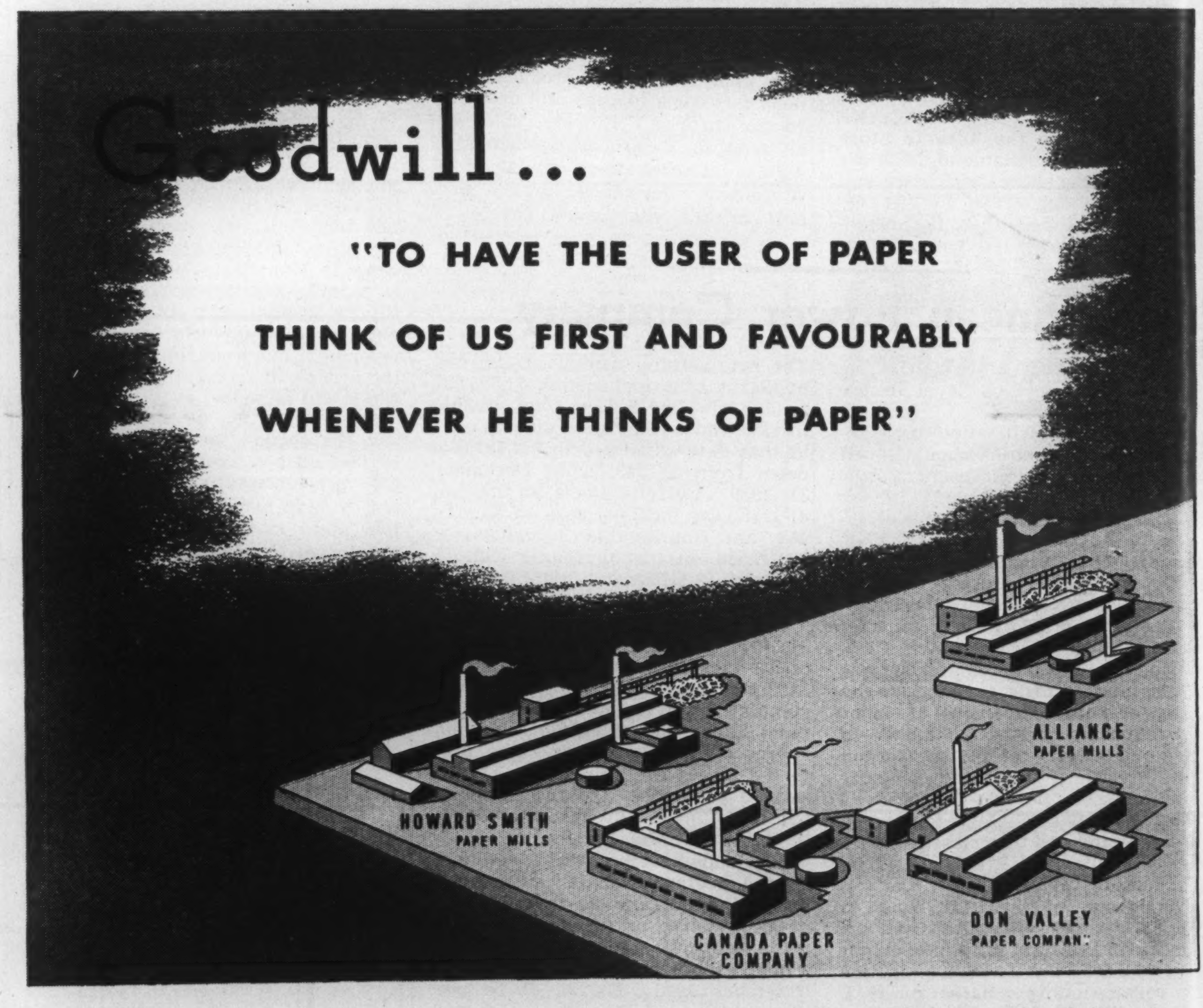

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IN BUSINESS PAPERS
LOOK FOR THE WATERMARK

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Your article pointing out that women as the chief beneficiaries should understand life insurance was very interesting to me because it discussed a problem that has been mine for 50 years, i.e. getting my wife interested in insurance. It was only a month ago that, thanks to a good salesman, prompted by me, she consented to take out a joint "Hospitalization" policy. Life insurance has been my "hobby" since I was 30 years old. At that time an agent for the New York Life interested me to the extent of a ten year Endowment policy, which, half heartedly, I carried until one day, when I was leaving for a business trip, I received a check for $1,000, the policy having matured. My first stop was at Gananoque, where it was my custom to entertain my customers at a card game in the evening at my Hotel. Two "regulars" showed up. The other gentleman was introduced as "Dr. Rogers" who was to substitute for the other "regular." It was not long after play had begun that I proudly exhibited the check. Dr. Rogers was very much interested and asked me a lot of questions about my age; health, etc. The next morning at breakfast Dr. Rogers entered the dining room and joined me at the table. "I was very much interested in that check you showed us last night" he said, "because I happen to be the local agent for the N.Y. Life Ins. Co., and I have here an application for a similar policy." Laughing, I immediately signed it, and, for 20 years thereafter, on the anniversary of that date I signed another application. In the meantime Dr. Rogers had died, but I was badly bitten with the Life Insurance "bug," and at that time I had 18 policies with six different Companies. Then the depression came. You can imagine how thankful I was that I was prepared for that emergency. I had to sacrifice some of the policies, but in 1935, when the last N.Y. Life policy matured, I cashed all of them, with three exceptions, and took out a "Last Survivor Refund Annuity." The interest on this, plus my pension and income from other small investments has made it possible for my wife and I to live very comfortably, to our ripe old age, — she is 79 and I 80, and now, with the recent "Hospitalization" policy taken out, we both feel very very happy.

R. B. C., Montreal, Que.

You are to be congratulated upon having had the foresight and acumen in your younger years to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by life insurance to make provision for the future, and also upon being alive to enjoy with your wife the fruits of your good judgment and thrift. You have furnished a shining example of the truth of the saying that if you carry adequate life insurance in early life it will provide the funds to carry you in comfort in the later years.

•

In August, 1941, I took out a policy in the Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association. In the spring of 1945 I had a disability claim which they paid, but I had to indorse a check with plenty of reading on the back of it. On inquiry I was informed this released the company from any further claim for the same condition; though any other future claims I may have will, of course be recognized in accordance with the terms and conditions of my policy. Before my premium was due this Oct. 1st, I sent them a check; recently this was returned and I was informed they would not protect me further. Can they do this as long as I pay my premium? What about the money I have paid in? Any information will be appreciated.

Collins Bay, Ont. T. A. G

There is a non-cancellable clause in the policy, under which the policy cannot be cancelled during a term for which a premium has been paid and has been accepted by the Association. That is, if a yearly premium has been paid and accepted by the Association, the policy cannot be cancelled by the association during the year; if a half-yearly premium has been paid and accepted, the policy cannot be cancelled during the half-year; and if a quarterly premium has been paid and accepted, the policy cannot be cancelled during the quarter year. At the end of any period for which a premium has been paid and accepted, the Association may decline to continue the insurance and may cancel the policy. Accident and health policies are like fire insurance policies in that they do not build up any cash or asset value however long they may have been kept in force. Premiums for accident and health policies are based on the cost of insuring only standard risks, and when a risk becomes impaired, it is no longer insurable or only with a rider relieving the company from further liability for disability due to the specified impairment.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

knife Gold Mines, dominant in the mining news the past couple of years, where production is expected the latter part of 1947 or early 1948. The management, however, is studying the possibility of commencing production at an earlier date and enquiries for firm deliveries of equipment are being made. Initial milling rate will be 500 tons although the mill building is being constructed to house another 500-ton unit. It is estimated the several zones drilled have indicated 2,372,200 tons, averaging .35 oz. uncut or .28 ounce cut. This does not include any estimate of tonnage in the north high-grade zone, in which drilling has given excellent values over impressive widths. Millfeed for the first 500-ton unit will come from the north high-grade zone and the east zone, and millheads should run about 49 ounce per ton uncut and .38 ounce cut. Operating costs of around $9 a ton are estimated at the initial milling rate but costs will be lower with hydro power. The No. 1 shaft will be completed to 500 feet next month and the No. 2 shaft around May.

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Five more mining companies had their shares listed recently on the Toronto Stock Exchange. They are Alger Gold Mines, Headway Red Lake Gold Mines, Magnet Consolidated Mines, Martin McNeely Mines and Shawkey (1945) Mines.

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August Porcupine Gold Mines, whose property has been acquired for cash from the former Porcupine Success, reports approximately $75,-

(*Continued on Page* 36)

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
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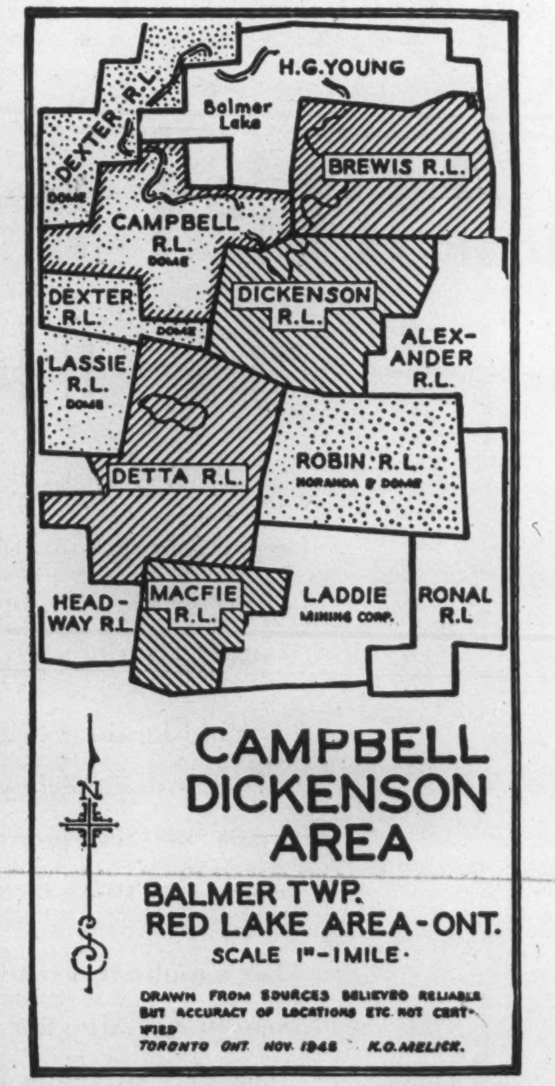
New Series No. Q

Intelligent Employment of "Risk Capital"



A DECISIVE ADVANCE IN RED LAKE

A leading financial journal recently set up a proposition of IF'S which, in spite of its simplicity, seems like a problem of the higher mathematics which lead to great scientific discoveries.

It deals with the work of geologists and engineers who are trying to solve one of the most interesting mining problems ever uncovered in Canada.

There is no intention of minimizing the merits of properties not shown on this map. For obvious reasons we are focusing attention on the points of dominating activity and interest. What is happening here can make 1946 exciting and profitable for many people.

We quote:

"If the Dickenson drilling extends the Dexter-Campbell zone to the east; if the drills show ore in the gap between Campbell and Dexter drilling; and if Dexter drilling to the west also proves productive then it appears that the Campbell south zone may take its place as one of the great ore-bearing deposits not just of Red Lake but of all Canada."

Since that was written the major *IF* has disappeared. The link between Campbell and Dickenson has been practically established.

BREWIS & WHITE

200 Bay Street, Toronto • Telephone *Elgin 7225

BREWIS & WHITE,
200 BAY STREET,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Please send me without obligation your NEW RED LAKE MAP and any information which might be of value to me.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

000 in the treasury as the result of recent financing. The property which is situated about one mile southwest of Schumacher adjoins Hollinger Consolidated. Permanent camps are under construction and diamond drilling is proceeding on the main shear. A second drill is expected to be in operation shortly. Channel samples from the Alma vein which has been stripped for over 600 feet ran one ounce over four feet and 3.01 ounces over four feet 18 feet to the east of the first intersection.

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Ogama - Rockland Gold Mines (Gunnar Gold controlled) in the Rice Lake area of Manitoba, is to be reopened. Closed down since the summer of 1942 the property had limited development by Gunnar. A production of $145,109 was secured from 4,121 tons from the 100-foot level milled at the Gunnar mine. The complete Gunnar mining plant has been purchased and machinery and equipment will be moved during the winter months. The present shaft is to be deepened to 500 feet. The property consists of 335 acres.

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Active in the search for new properties since the closing down of its original mine in British Columbia, which produced approximately $3,250,000, Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines plan to bring one of three placer properties it holds in the Yukon territory into production next year. In a recent report by O. C. Thompson, M.E., the Canadian Creek property is estimated to have positive ore reserves valued at over $1,680,000, and has been prepared for production with all equipment now on the property. Officials estimate that at least 250,000 yards will be treated in 1946 for a gross revenue of $600,000, and operating costs of not more than $100,000. The company plans to drill and prepare the Black Hill and Ballaret creeks next year in readiness for production in 1947. A property is also owned north of Giant Yellowknife where drilling is expected to be underway by now. Interesting gold values were reported from surface work on this property.

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Company Reports

Dominion Bank

TOTAL assets at a new high record in excess of $300 million; a strong liquid position; and substantially increased deposits are prominent features of the financial statement of the Dominion Bank for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1945.

In keeping with the general trend in bank operations for the current year, profits reveal a satisfactory improvement over those for the preceding fiscal period.

After making provision for Dominion government taxes of $842,970 of which $84,604 is refundable, net profits for the year under review amounted to $1,080,383, as compared with $925,974 for the 12 months ended October 31, 1944. From the profits $560,000 was provided for dividends, a contribution of $234,000 was made to the Officers' Pension Fund, $193,142 written off Bank Premises and $93,241 was added to Profit and Loss Account, which now stands at $1,164,966.

Total deposits of $274,702,000 as compared with $247,839,000 at the end of the preceding year, show a notable increase of $26,862,000. Deposits by the public not bearing interest at $107,336,000 increased $7,223,000. Interest-bearing deposits of $156,497,000 increased $22,255,000, while balances carried by the Dominion and provincial governments are down $2,617,000.

Cash assets total $56,035,000 and are approximately 20 per cent of the bank's liabilities to the public and immediately available assets of $227,076,000 represent over 80 per cent of the liabilities to the public.

Commercial loans and discounts in Canada aggregating $65,421,000 show little change. Call and short loans in Canada and elsewhere are up $2,568,000 and now stand at $7,295,000.

CHRISTMAS
ON CIVVY STREET

✻ Six Christmas seasons subdued by war are behind us . . . now we celebrate our first Christmas since Victory, bringing back the absent ones to bridge the years between with the joy of family reunions.

The old familiar things . . . the tree lights glowing in the windows . . . haunting echoes of carols long remembered . . . the happy flurry of excitement unwrapping the gay parcels on Christmas morn . . . these have a deeper meaning now.

Let's make it a really Merry Christmas—an old-fashioned festive season for enjoying the good things of the table and the quieter pleasures of home firesides.

But, in our season of rejoicing with the men returned from overseas we shall remember those yet to come home . . . the valiant wounded in our military hospitals . . . and all those in less fortunate circumstances than our own.

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